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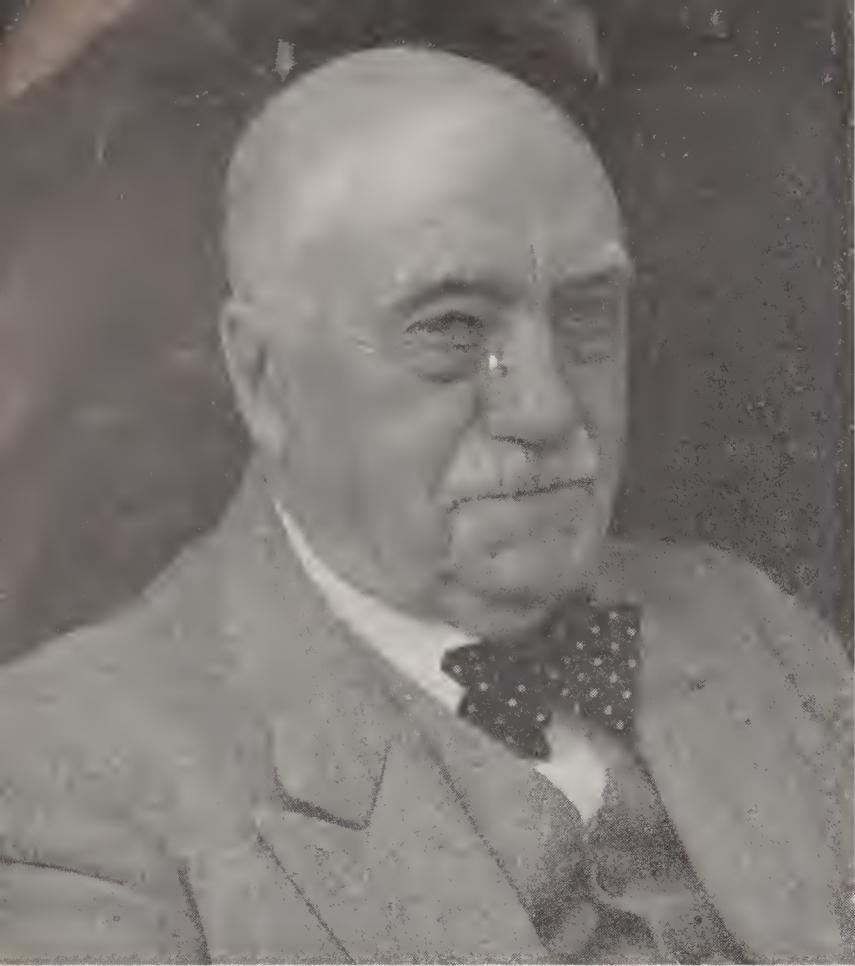
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CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURE

CALIFORNIA NURSERY CO., NILES, U.S.A.





JOHN McLAREN

Dedication...

• Of his many outstanding contributions to horticulture, Dr. John McLaren is best known as the creator of San Francisco's famed Golden Gate Park. Called to the job by General Hammond in 1887, he has given this "garden by the western sea" a parent's loving care from the inception of his first plan through fifty-two intervening years of improvement and refinement. In the long list of projects which comprise this 1000-acre wonderland wrested from rolling sand dunes each succeeding development shows the touch of his skillful hand. Today's new fuchsia gardens are as much his own as were the first plantings of Monterey Pine and Cypress when work started 52 years ago in the Panhandle section.

It has been my privilege to hear Dr. McLaren recount the fascinating story of Golden Gate Park's beginnings, to listen as he spoke of solving problems insurmountable to a less purposeful man. Moving sand was his foundation . . . to tie it down he planted European Beach Grass and Seaside Bent. Strong winds and loose sandy soil at first discouraged the use of many desirable materials, so he set out tenacious trees . . . Leptospermum, Cypress, Pine, and the Acacias latifolia and lopantha, among others. When these first plantings offered sufficient shelter he introduced the oaks, now a familiar part of Park landscape. In turn as each problem arose a sound work-

able solution was found, until today Golden Gate Park is known for the exceptional quality of its horticulture, exemplified by America's finest stand of rhododendrons.

No park may lay claim to greater beauty than this one, and none is so completely integrated with its locale. Those of us who find new pleasure in each recurring visit owe a full measure of gratitude to this man . . . to his courage, his foresight, his ability and rich fund of experience for each of these traits has contributed to our enrichment . . . but above all, to his innate love of things that grow.

To walk among the trees and flowers of his Park, to see thousands from all walks of life . . . and especially children made happier by the fruits of his labor, has been ample reward to John McLaren.

In our Exposition year when the eyes of the world are focused on California Horticulture, this book is respectfully dedicated to California's foremost horticulturist, Dr. John McLaren, humanitarian.

Jerry & Sandy Roeding



(Left) Four generations of the Roeding family have been friends of Dr. McLaren . . . Frederick Christian Roeding, George C. Roeding, George C. Roeding Jr., and as shown here, the fourth generation as represented by Bruce, Jerry, and Sandy Roeding.





Only in California are found giant Coast Redwoods, earth's oldest living trees.



Golden Gate Park's world-famous rhododendrons bloom in May.

Highlights of California Horticulture ... Told in pictures



California orchards present a pageant of Spring color, inspire annual Blossom Festivals in several fruit districts.

(Right) Court of Reflections, Golden Gate International Exposition.



(Above) Scene in beautiful Roeding Park, Fresno.



San Francisco's view of Treasure Island with a background of Berkeley Hills.





A Napa Valley Estate.



From San Joaquin Valley's harvest of Thompson Seedless Grapes comes the world's raisin supply.



(Left) Oakland's Municipal Rose Garden offers hundreds of roses in bloom from April till Autumn.



Office of California Nursery Co., at Niles, from which California plants and trees go to all parts of the world.



(Center Left) Sturdy young fruit trees at our Loomis Growing Grounds in the Sierra foothills.

(Lower Left) Block of Standard Roses at Niles Growing Grounds.



(Below) California's "season" for garden enjoyment extends almost the year 'round.



For Background, Permanence Plant "Roeding's Quality" C O N I F E R S

• Conifers are the most important group of trees. They form the background of your planting. Upon their quality, form and location depends much of the beauty and charm of your garden. Because of their permanence and dignity they have an individuality that brings them into a very intimate relation with those in whose gardens they are placed.

ABIES . . . Firs

Fir trees are commonly used as outdoor Christmas Trees. Their symmetrical growth, shining, glossy needles and pungent aroma make them ideal for this purpose. Firs may be distinguished from Spruces by their softer needles which drop cleanly from the branches, whereas Spruce needles leave tiny stems attached to the bark. Fir cones are borne rigidly upright while those of Spruces droop.

Abies balsamea. (Balsam Fir) Growth erect, branches spreading, Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, grey on the under side. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00.

Abies concolor. (White Fir) Western U. S. A. This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat. A moderately slow growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very beautiful Outdoor Christmas Tree. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

A. Nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Fir) Caucasus, Asia Minor. A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

A. pectinata (A. picea). (European Silver Fir) Europe. Growth moderate. Leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to A. nordmanniana but needles are shorter and

growth more open. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir) Spain. A magnificent tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely surrounding branches. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$25.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$15.00.

ARAUCARIA

Araucaria bidwilli. (Bunya-Bunya Tree) A conifer native of Australia which does well in all sections of the state. Foliage is glossy, dark green and sharp-pointed. Grows in a stately pyramidal form. Should be given ample space as it becomes a large tree. In tubs, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle) Chile. The hardiest of all Araucarias. Its unique habit of growth with long slender branches and prickly leaves makes it a most interesting specimen tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

CEDRUS . . . Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly, and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired great popularity as Outdoor Christmas Trees.

All of the true Cedars are natives of the Old World and should not be confused with the American trees of various species known as Cedars. American Cedars will be found in this catalog under Chamaecyparis, Libocedrus, Juniper and Thuya.

Cedrus atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar) North Africa. Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will grow in windy situations without becoming one-sided. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age they become beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$35.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 6 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. atlantica glauca. (Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar) The tree pictured here is a mature specimen of this beautiful variety. The long, drooping branches are heavily clothed with blue-grey needles arranged in rosettes. The branches grow directly into the wind resulting in a tree that is evenly developed on all sides. The rather



Small conifers are carefully planted and tended so they will grow into perfect specimens.



Abies Concolor



Abies Balsamea



Conifers—1 year old.

Conifers—5 years old (below).



open, stiff growth of very young trees soon changes to the full, graceful beauty of the more mature specimens. Boxed specimens, 12 to 15 ft., \$40.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$35.00; balled 6 to 7 ft., \$6.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

CONIFERS



Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar
A symmetrical tree of graceful beauty



Golden Hinoki Cypress

Arizona Cypress
Cupressus arizonica



C. deodara. (Indian Cedar) Tree of the Gods. The most popular trees in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is greyish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow older. More generally used than any other trees in California as a Living Christmas Tree. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$35.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$6.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. deodara aurea. (Golden Indian Cedar) Habit of growth same as *Cedrus deodara* but foliage at tops and ends of branches is deep golden yellow, contrasting with darker foliage nearer center of the tree. This variety is very rare and stock is limited. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

C. deodara prostrata. (Creeping Indian Cedar) This slow-growing type sprawls over the ground like a juniper. Excellent for a large rock garden. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Branches droop gracefully; slower growing than the ordinary *deodara*. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$35.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00.

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon) Asia Minor. A native of Palestine which thrives in California. We have the true type with dark green foliage and picturesquely massive branches. Differs distinctly from *C. atlantica* and *C. deodara*. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus fortunei. (Fortune's Yew) China. Dense shrub valuable for planting in damp, shaded locations. Foliage dark green, two to three inches long. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

C. pendululata fastigiata. (Korean Yew) Eastern Asia. An interesting tree with yew-like foliage, sometimes known as "False Yew." Foliage is dark green; habit of growth compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Very useful in small places and rock gardens. Balled, or in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (White Cedar) Coastal Oregon and California. A handsome pyramidal tree with branchlets, fern-like and feathery; growing more beautiful with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the *Cedrus deodara*. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$35.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00.

C. lawsoniana alumi. (Scarab Cypress) A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Much used for foundation or accent planting. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. (Green Column Cypress) Habit fastigiate and tapering, foliage a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

C. lawsoniana pendula. (Weeping Lawson) A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75.

C. lawsoniana stewarti. (Golden Lawson Cypress) The golden sheen on the foliage of this pyramidal tree brings the effect of sunlight to the garden at all times. Except in a cool coastal climate it grows best in partial shade. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$2.00.

C. lawsoniana wisseli. (Wissel Cypress) An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sage-green foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A very desirable and distinctive accent plant. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

C. obtusa. (Hinoki Cypress) Japan. A dwarf variety with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green. We recommend this variety for rock garden plantings. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$3.50.

C. obtusa aurea. (Golden Hinoki Cypress) A miniature variety; foliage gold-tinted and fern-like; fine for small rock gardens or for use as an unusual pot plant. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., \$3.50.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar) Japan. A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. japonica elegans. (Plume Cedar) Japan. Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. 5-

Indian Cedar
Cedrus deodara





Green Column Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana erecta viridis

gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 60c.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress) Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. More hardy than Monterey Cypress, especially for warm locations. Gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

C. benthami knightiana. (Knight's Cypress) A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping feathery and fern-like branchlets. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress) The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, wind-breaks and as shelters along sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. Gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress) A tall, slender-growing variety with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. Boxed, 12 to 14 ft., \$20.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$15.00; gal. cans, 60c.

JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers

UPRIGHT VARIETIES

Juniperus bermudiana. Bermuda. A small, upright tree with horizontal branches. Foliage is very dark, grey-green with prickly needles. The perky dignity of this little tree is all out of proportion to its size. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., \$15.00.

J. californica glauca. California Juniper. A pyramidal tree of medium size. Young foliage silvery, bluish-green. Of wide adaptability. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Blue form) Column Chinese Juniper. Eastern Asia.



Scarab Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi

An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$25.00.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Green form) Identical with preceding variety except color of foliage, which is medium green. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$25.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

J. chinensis torulosa. An irregular tree with a decidedly Japaneseque outline. Beautiful in the background of a rock garden. Foliage is in dense tufts and dark golden green in color. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00; gal. cans, \$1.00.

J. virginiana. (Virgiania Red Cedar) Maine to Florida. One of the largest Junipers. A small pyramidal tree growing 6 to 10 inches each year. Size and form can be regulated by pruning. Foliage bronzy in winter, green in spring. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

J. virginiana cannarti. (Cannart Red Cedar) A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over *Juniperus virginiana*. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$9.00.

J. virginiana glauca. (Silver Red Cedar) An upright tree of compact growth, columnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

PROSTRATE AND SPREADING VARIETIES

Sizes are determined by spread and not by height

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer's Juniper) Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be



Wissel Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana wisseli

obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 30 to 36 in., \$3.00; 24 to 30 in., \$2.50; gal. cans, 85c.

J. conferta. (Shore Juniper) Japan. Hardy procumbent shrub. Foliage, bluish-green with white band. Easier to grow than *J. procumbens*. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.00.

Juniperus Virginiana



INCENSE CEDAR
(*Libocedrus decurrens*)

A stately native tree that has a wide range of uses in the garden.



PFITZER JUNIPER

(*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*) Much used for foundation plantings and also for bank covering.

*J. squamati meyeri* (Meyer Juniper)

From China comes this rare and interesting little Juniper with its twisted, half-upright branches and steel blue foliage which becomes tinged with bronze in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

LIBOCEDRUS

***Libocedrus chilensis*.** (Chilean Incense Cedar) Chile. A rare and beautiful small tree of conical outline, useful in border or large foundation planting. Foliage cheerful, light green and very feathery. A native of Chile and though little known it is well suited for use in California gardens. Boxed, 6 to 7 ft., \$12.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

***Libocedrus decurrens*.** (California Incense Cedar) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous, compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent plant. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., \$35.00; 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

***L. decurrens compacta*.** A dwarf, globular form of Incense Cedar useful for small shrub groups or in foundation plantings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

Compact Incense Cedar
Libocedrus decurrens compacta

***J. procumbens*.** (Creeping Japanese Juniper) Japan. A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its numerous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

***J. sabina*.** (Savin Juniper) Europe, Western Asia. A semi-erect bushy plant, useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 85c.

***J. sabina tamariscifolia*.** A low-growing, trailing variety of symmetrical form; densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is dark bluish-green. Excellent for foundation planting; also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 85c.

Meyer Juniper
Juniperus squamati meyeri



PICEA . . . Spruce

Symmetrical trees of upright, conical form. Growth is slow, making them suitable for planting in rather small gardens. Their stiff branches are a decided advantage when using them as "Living Christmas Trees."

***P. polita*.** (Tiger Tail Spruce) Japan. Slow growing tree of irregular form; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect that makes the tree strikingly unique. Very rare. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.50.

***P. pungens*.** (Colorado Spruce) Rocky Mountains. A stiff, little, slow-growing tree that is splendid as a Christmas Tree for the small garden. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 60c.

***P. pungens kosteriana*.** (Koster's Blue Spruce) A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of Spruces but trees are inclined to be irregular in form when young. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

***P. smithiana*.** (Himalayan Spruce) Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. The most rapid growing spruce. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$40.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$30.00.

PINUS . . . Pine

***Pinus canariensis*.** (Canary Island Pine) The feathery, soft green foliage of this beautiful pine harmonizes nicely with any landscape planting. Very hardy

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

***Picea pungens glauca*.** Beautifully symmetrical, even when young, this slow-growing tree is ideal for planting in small gardens. It may be distinguished from Koster's Blue Spruce by its shorter needles, more compact growth and darker color. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

CONIFERS

and rapid growing. Excellent for tall screen or windbreak. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$30.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 50c.

P. cembroides. Arizona, Mexico. Small tree with stout spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Slow growing and a splendid tree for the larger rock garden. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. contorta. (Scrub Pine) Alaska to California. Small tree with stout branches forming a compact head. Stiff, dark green leaves one to two inches long. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. excelsa. (Bhotan Pine) Himalayas. A graceful, slow-growing tree with very long blue-green needles. Bark on young trees is green and leathery. This variety is often trained into irregular shapes for rock gardens as branches are extremely flexible. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. monophylla. (Singleleaf Pine) California to Colorado. Handsome, pyramidal, small tree with stiff, grey-green foliage. Old trees produce large, edible nuts. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00.

P. mughus. (Swiss Mountain Pine) Europe. A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones recumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$4.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.25; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

P. nigra. (Austrian Pine) S. E. Europe. A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 3-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. pinea. (Italian Stone Pine) Mediterranean Region. Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. radiata. (Monterey Pine) A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. (In addition to sizes listed below, we can supply boxed specimens up to 25 feet in height.) Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$25.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$20.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

P. tanyosho. (Japanese Table Top Pine) A round headed tree of moderate growth that lends itself to dwarfing and training into unusual forms. Foliage light grass-green. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. sylvestris. (Scotch Pine) Europe. Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is

in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage is silvery-green, bark reddish-brown. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$5.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; gal. cans, 60c.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. (Fern Leaf Pine) Tropical Africa. Resinous evergreen making a very handsome specimen tree. When young they are very beautiful and useful as house plants, as they will endure dark interiors better than any other plant. Gal. cans, 75c.

Podocarpus macrophylla. (Yew Podocarpus) Japan. Small, upright tree with broad, soft yew-like needles. Covered in fall with beautiful blue and red fruits of unusual form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.75.

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasii. (Douglas Fir) The variety used most largely for cut Christmas Trees in California. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., \$20.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$15.00; balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25.

SEQUOIA . . . Redwood

Sequoia gigantea. (California Big Tree) Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens. No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community Outdoor Christmas Trees. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, \$1.00.

S. sempervirens. (California Redwood) A group of these graceful native trees will add much charm to the planting of a country place. They grow rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c; 10 for \$5.00.



Monterey Pine
Pinus radiata



California Big Tree
Sequoia gigantea

Your MONEY'S WORTH

• The 1939 planting season marks the seventy-fourth year of service by the California Nursery Company to three generations of customers.

With establishments located at Niles, Menlo Park, Sacramento, Modesto and Fresno, we maintain a complete assortment of plant materials. Thus, a visit to our nearest yard places a wealth of varieties at your disposal, assuring within reason, the exact size and variety of plant you require.

But more important, our customers tell us, is our two-way policy—first, to offer only the best quality stock that experience and care can grow—and second, to remember that responsibility to our customers does not end when the sale is completed.

In short—because quality is the only basis for a sound investment—"Roeding's Quality" materials truly give you "your money's worth."

Koster Blue Spruce
Picea pungens kosteriana



CONIFERS

TAXUS . . . Yew

Taxus baccata. (English Yew) Europe, North Africa. This is the tree from which archers made their bows. A wide-spreading, dark-foliaged, shrubby tree of slow growth. Valuable in foundation plantings or shrubbery borders. Bears attractive red berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

Taxus baccata elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Yew) Growth rather slow but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated on new growth. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$17.50; 5½ to 6 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 5½ ft., \$9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. baccata erecta. (Erect Yew) Of compact, erect growth, more bushy than Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not produce berries. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$17.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.00.

T. baccata fastigiata. (Irish Yew) The aristocrats among conifers and the most desirable of all trees for accent and avenue planting. Their present moderate price makes them an attractive garden investment. We have the best single stem type that will not fall apart with age. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$17.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$12.50; 5½ to 6 ft., \$9.00; 5 to 5½ ft., \$7.50; 4½ to 5 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 4½ ft., \$5.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50.

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. (Variegated Irish Yew) In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., \$22.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$17.50; 5½ to 6 ft., \$12.50; 5 to 5½ ft., \$9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., \$7.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$6.00; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.00.

T. cuspidata nana. (Dwarf Japanese Yew) Japan. Very slow-growing spreading shrub with short, dark green needles. Not so somber in tone as English Yew. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$6.00.

THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae) Eastern North America. More slender and compact than the common variety. A beautiful tree for entrance plantings or for accent in formal gardens. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00.

T. orientalis. (Chinese Arbor Vitae) East Asia. Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

T. orientalis aurea nana. (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae) Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lustrous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; 12 to 15 in., \$1.25.



Irish Yew
Taxus baccata fastigiata



California Redwood
Sequoia sempervirens



Erect Yew
Taxus baccata erecta

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Golden Column Arbor Vitae) Grows into a narrow stately column, golden green throughout the year. Much more effective and appropriate than Italian Cypress for entrance plantings of small homes. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

T. orientalis compacta. (Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae) Dense, compact, globe of bright green. Presents a good

Variegated Irish Yew Taxus baccata fastigiata variegata





Oriental Arbor Vitae

Provides an interesting accent in this charming garden

appearance at all times. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

T. orientalis pyramidalis bakeri. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75.

T. orientalis semperaurescens. (Ever-golden Chinese Arbor Vitae) A compact variety of globular form and dwarf growth retaining its pronounced golden

Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis



Arbor Vitae in Nursery Rows

tint throughout the year. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

T. plicata (T. gigantea). (Giant Arbor Vitae) Alaska to California. Western Red Cedar. A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, becoming columnar with age; one of our most popular native trees. Boxed, 9 to 10 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

T. plicata aurea. (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae) An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and green foliage lightly tinged with gold. No other conifer can equal in fragrance the apple and sage scent of this Arbor Vitae. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$25.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

THUYOPSIS

Thuyopsis dolobrata. (False Arbor Vitae) Japan. Distinct from other conifers. Foliage wide, scale-like, dark green above, glaucous beneath; branchlets flattened in fan shape. Slow growing; sprawling in form. Suited for rock garden use. Gal. cans, 75c.

TORREYA . . . Nutmeg Tree

Torreya californica. (California Nutmeg) A rare native tree with foliage somewhat like Coast Redwood but glossy, larger and pointed. A very ornamental small tree, will endure quite heavy shade. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00.

LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION

Our Landscape Organization is prepared to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Planning your garden in advance will result in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

- The contrast between mature foliage and young growth bursting from the buds in spring, the brilliant color of pollen blooms and the exquisite form of cones on older trees, give to conifers a variety that is too often overlooked.

- Conifer foliage takes in a wide range of green tones. The blue-green of Koster Spruce, the yellow-green of Golden Column Cypress, the grey-green of Wissel Cypress make it possible to create a colorful picture entirely of Conifers

Golden Column Cypress
Thuya orientalis beverleyensis





Large Specimen Pine Tree being moved from our growing grounds to its new location at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island

Save Years of Waiting... Use "Roeding's Quality" **S P E C I M E N T R E E S** for Immediate Matured Effects

• It is entirely possible to produce the effect of a completely matured garden in a few weeks' time by the use of large, nursery-grown trees and shrubs. While it may not always be desirable to use all matured plants, a new garden may be given character and beauty by the judicious use of a few large trees.

These larger trees and shrubs will produce the desired appearance of permanence and strength in the landscape and unite the house with its surroundings. When the large trees

are carefully chosen and well placed it is not necessary to use many of them. The remainder of the planting may be made up of smaller trees of real worth.

The production of large specimen trees in a variety of types is an important part of our nursery operations. The trees vary in age from 5 to 40 years. With our careful and experienced handling during digging and boxing, they are transplanted with great success and take hold readily in their new locations.

Specimen trees from our nursery have been used in most of the large planting projects in the San Francisco Bay area, including Sunnyvale Air Base, the approaches to the San Francisco Bay Bridge and in several landscape developments on Treasure Island.

In the large number of specimen trees available in our nursery, there are sizes and types suitable for every garden need. Because of variations in size, shape and symmetry, it is impractical to list definite prices on this class of material. We invite a personal inspection of the trees wherever possible. Description, photographs, and prices of individual trees will be mailed promptly to those who cannot conveniently visit our nursery.

• A Partial List of Our Specimen Trees

Abies concolor	Flowering Peach
Abies pinsapo	Flowering Crab-apple
Araucaria bidwilli	Fruit Trees (in variety)
Cedrus atlantica	Ilex aquifolium
Cedrus atlantica glauca	Juniperus chinensis
Cedrus deodara	pyramidalis
Cedrus deodara verticillata	Juniperus pfitzeriana
glauca	Juniperus virginiana
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Laurus nobilis
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Libocedrus chilensis
alumi	Libocedrus decurrens
Chamaerops humilis	Magnolia grandiflora
Cordyline indivisa	Olive Trees
Cryptomeria japonica	Orange Trees
Cupressus sempervirens	Phoenix canariensis
fastigiata	Picea pungens kosteriana
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)	Picea smithiana

Delivery of Specimen Indian Cedars (above)
Large trees from our nursery were used in the landscape development of Sunnyvale Air Base (below)





Monterey Pines
in place
at Oakland
approach
to the
Bay Bridge



Specimen Incense Cedars. We can supply these
and many similar types in large or small sizes



Planting Pines and Cedars at approach
to Bay Bridge

Pinus canariensis
Pinus excelsa
Pinus halepensis
Pinus nigra
Pinus pinea
Pinus radiata
Pittosporum eugenioides
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Poplars (in variety)
Prunus lusitanica
Pseudotsuga douglasii
Sequoia gigantea
Sequoia sempervirens
Taxodium mucronatum
Taxus baccata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata erecta
Taxus baccata fastigiata
Taxus baccata washingtoni
Torryea californica
Thuya plicata aurea
Trachycarpus excelsa
Trachycarpus fortunei
(Camperdown Elm)
Umbellularia californica
Ulmus scabra pendula
Washingtonia robusta



An air of sunny romance is imparted by the use of
Olive Trees in the garden



Specimen Irish Yews. Because of their slow growth, large sizes of these slender,
Columnar trees are much in demand



Kosters Blue Spruce. It requires time and skill
to produce symmetrical specimens like these



Let Us Help You with **LANDSCAPE DESIGN** *and Construction*

With appreciation of good design now widespread, additional emphasis is placed on the necessity for adequate landscape treatment. No longer does the home or business structure satisfy as a self-contained unit to be surrounded by haphazard plantings. Planned gardens are now the rule, and discriminating people find the services of a competent Landscape Organization equally as essential as those of the Building Architect. A short drive through our newer residential sections will serve to convince one that the small cost of a soundly-planned, well-executed garden adds immeasurably to the total effect . . . provides, in fact, a desirable unity between architecture and home surroundings.

*Consult Our **LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION***



Grouped about these facing pages are views of gardens planned and constructed by our Landscape Organization. As you see, they represent a variety of effects. Yet one factor is common to them all . . . each garden has been planned to unify architecture and terrain, providing a single harmonious unit of house and grounds. Because our climate allows so much time in which gardens may be enjoyed and "lived in" due allowance has been made for "livability" . . . and in each case the best natural features of the grounds have been retained.

From the standpoint of investment these services are justified . . . first, because well-designed home surroundings are a physical asset; and second, because our experience results in savings through the use of suitable materials which need not be replaced, and which may be maintained at economical cost. Charges are reasonable, and cost information is supplied in advance.

Our Landscape Organization consists of trained men who devote full time to this work. Behind them stands the resources of the West's largest and oldest nursery. Installation of lawns, sprinkler systems, retaining walls, driveways and walks, pools, terraces . . . in fact every phase of design and construction are included in our service.

Funds are available through F. H. A., not only for the purchase of garden materials, but for grading, installing sprinkler systems, sidewalks . . . every part of the outdoor development.

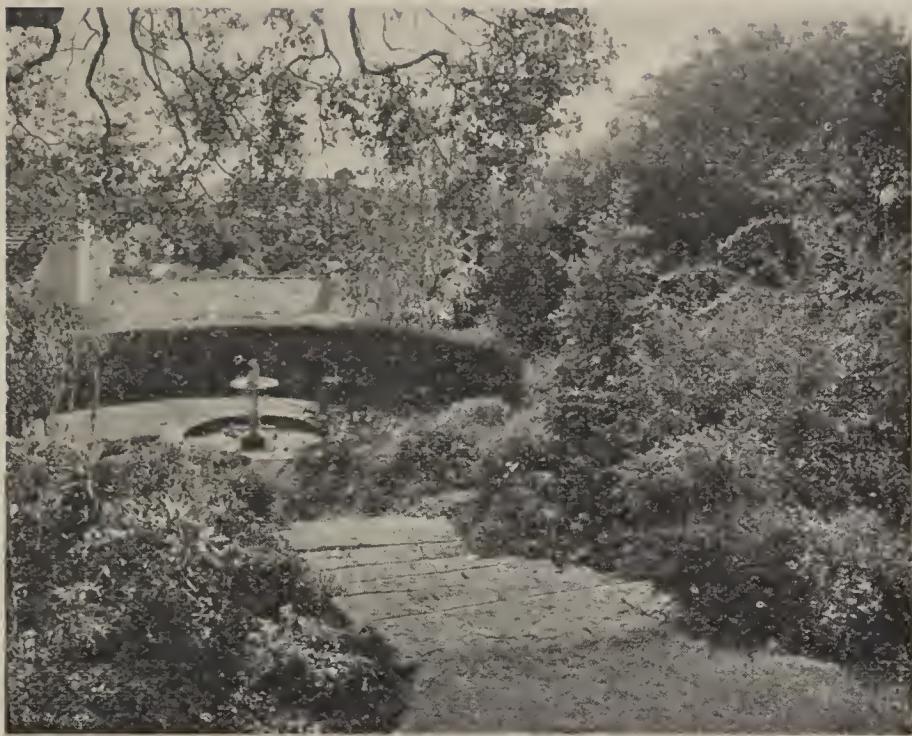
Our Landscape Organization will welcome a consultation whenever convenient at your home or office. Telephone or write us.

At upper left is shown planting of a side entrance using Rhododendrons and shade-loving shrubs beneath the oak with a Strawberry Tree opposite to serve as a screen.

The second picture shows an inviting path leading through a rose garden to the shade of a large oak beyond.

At lower left is illustrated a naturalistic treatment of a steep slope. A Flowering Crabapple espaliered against the wall is the feature of the attractive rear garden shown below.

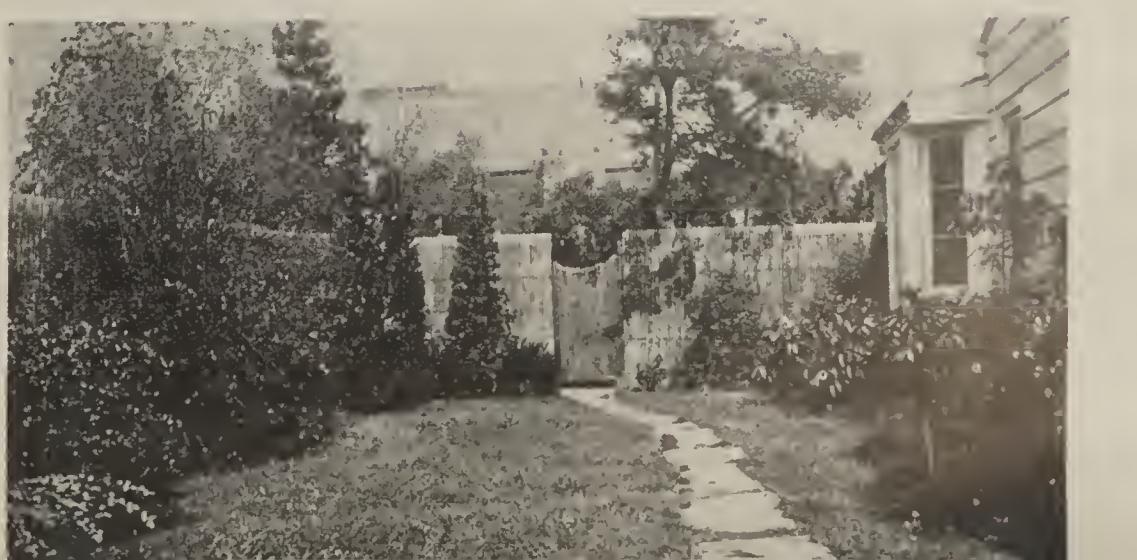




Above is shown terrace treatment of a hilltop garden. Azaleas and Rhododendrons beneath the large oak border the steps leading to the little enclosed garden with its quiet pool. The second picture shows a steep slope between terraces planted with Junipers and Berried Shrubs.

The picture at the right and those above it show results obtained in a year by correct planning to include old trees on the property as integral parts of the landscape design.

Below: A typical scene after the erection of a new home and the same garden six weeks later, showing immediate results obtained from proper planting by our landscape organization.



For Color in Early Spring . . .

Roeding's Quality FLOWERING TREES

• In the long succession of colorful pictures that are presented in California gardens, the most impressive are those provided in February, March and April by Flowering Trees. Blooming before the appearance of foliage, as most of them do, their clear tones of color afford boundless opportunities for the creation of lovely garden scenes. Their graceful branches are exquisitely beautiful either spread against backgrounds of sober evergreens or matching their brilliant colors with beds of gay tulips, daffodils and other early flowers.

CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud) New Jersey to Gulf States. Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

C. siliquastrum alba. (White Judas Tree) Southern Europe. A small tree producing in April an abundance of white, pea-shaped flowers. Gal. cans, 75c.

CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus carrieri. (Carrier's Thorn) Small, pyramidal tree with single white flowers. Its greatest beauty lies in the large, waxy berries of brilliant scarlet. Individual berries are the size of cherries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn) Virginia to Alabama. A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

C. double pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosy-pink with maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75.

Magnolia soulangeana
Fragrant blooms like giant Tulips.



Magnolia Stellata
Flowers with late Hyacinths and early Tulips.



C. oxyacantha splendens. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) Europe. Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, branched, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.75; whips, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

LABURNUM . . . Golden Chain

Laburnum vossi. (Long Clustered Golden Chain) Central Europe. A great improvement over the old Laburnum vulgare. It is a small tree with green bark and foliage like exaggerated clover leaves. Flowers are pure golden yellow and formed like those of the Wisteria. The hanging clusters attain as much as 18 to 20 inches length and are borne very profusely in late April after most flowering trees are through blooming. Very beautiful and still very rare. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia lennei. (Lenne Magnolia) Magnificent saucer-shaped blooms eight inches across; petals broad and rounded, outside bright purple-rose, inside nearly white; very fragrant. Blooms about 10 days later than *M. soulangeana*. Leaves large, often 12 inches long and 8 inches wide. Eventually becomes a tree 20 feet or more. Blooms most freely in full sun but will grow in partial shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.



Park Weeping Cherry
Charms with its delicate simplicity.

M. soulangeana. (Saucer Magnolia) Large flowers 5 to 7 inches long with pointed petals; purplish-pink and lavender outside, pale lavender or white inside. Blooms in March before leaves appear; very fragrant. Grows into handsome tree, pyramidal in form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00.

M. liliiflora. (Lily Magnolia) China. A lovely variety of Deciduous Magnolia. Flowers are 4 to 5 inches long, purple outside and lavender within. Blooms remain cupped and do not open flat. Main blooming season in March and April before leaves appear but a few flowers appear in summer. Foliage light green, 6 to 8 inches long. Growth rather rapid; becomes large shrub or small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

M. soulangeana nigra. (Tree Tulip) This is the true nigra type with blooms dark purple outside and dark lavender within. Larger and darker than *M. liliiflora*. Grows slowly into a small tree. A rare and very desirable variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50.

M. stellata. (Star Magnolia) Japan. The rarest of the deciduous magnolias. Grows to a small, spreading tree. In April it is a mass of fragrant white flowers 3 inches across, each flower made up of numerous long narrow petals as though cut from waxed crepe paper. Balled plants, 18 to 24 inches, extra heavy with numerous buds, \$7.50.





White Flowering Almond
Snowy blooms on a miniature tree.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond) Asia. Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

CHAS. ABRAHAM FLOWERING APRICOT

This variety was imported from China by the late Chas. Abraham, pioneer nurseryman, shortly before his death and has been named in his honor. It is reported to have been discovered in the garden of an ancient temple. Unlike the Mumes, this is a true Apricot. Flower buds are large and brilliant red, opening to very double flowers of carmine-pink. The tree is a very vigorous grower. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Burbank Flowering Peach
Grows rapidly and bears large, dark pink flowers.



FLOWERING APRICOT . . . *Prunus mume.*

Dawn. Japan. Earlier than flowering peach. Many consider this the most beautiful of all flowering trees. Individual flowers are very large and double with a delicious odor. Color is a warm shell pink. Tree grows rapidly with handsome dark green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica. (Flowering Peach) China. Bears great masses of double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 65c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Varieties of Flowering Peaches

Aurora. A new color in Flowering Peaches, being a clear, light pink; much softer shade than other varieties.

Burbank. Large double pink flowers, late.

Double Red—Late. Very large, fully double flowers.

Double Red—Early. The most popular variety.

Double White. Large flowers, exquisitely lovely.

San Jose Pink. The earliest variety; soft rose-pink, semi-double flowers.

FLOWERING PLUMS

Prunus blireana. S. W. Asia. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum-like and heavily tinged with bronze. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. pissardi. (Purple Leaf Plum) S. W. Asia. Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white-tinted pink, appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 85c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. triloba. China. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom-pink. Foliage downy and lobed. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. vesuvius. (Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum) Foliage larger and more reddish than *Prunus pissardi*. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

Akebono. (Daybreak) Very early. Flowers single, pink; borne entirely before the leaves and in such profusion as to make the tree look like a pink cloud. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Amagawa. Pale pink, semi-double ruffled blooms, delightfully fragrant. A robust grower. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 60c.



Prunus blireana with Silver Star Daffodils



San Jose Pink Flowering Peach



Double White Flowering Peach
Excellent for cutting.



BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

One of the last to bloom, but also one of the most beautiful.



PARK WEEPING CHERRY

A pink cloud across the Spring Landscape.



Naden Flowering Cherry



Arnold's Flowering Crab
Its slender branches droop beneath the profusion of flowers.

Campanulata. Blooms 4 to 6 weeks earlier than other cherries. Single, bell-shaped, pendulous blooms of rosy-carmine. Quite different from all other flowering trees. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Kanzan (Sekiyama). Double, dark pink, with extremely large flowers. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.

Naden. One of the loveliest and the most double pink flowered variety. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

Shirotae (Mt. Fuji). The best double white. Flowers are large and double. Foliage light green. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY

Park Weeping (Prunus *aequinoctialis pendula rosea*). A strongly drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and borne in greatest profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, \$3.50.

PYRUS . . . Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus *arnoldiana*. China. A most profuse bloomer. The slender branches are weighted with carmine-red buds that open to sharply contrasting blooms of palest pink. A grand variety. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *atrosanguinea*. (Carmine Crab) Small tree with slender, semi-drooping branches. Single flowers of bright carmine opening from brilliant red buds. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *floribunda*. China. Tall, slender tree with graceful branches. Flowers large, single and typical appleblossom pink. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *ionensis plena*. (Bechtel's Crab) North Central U. S. A. Double pink flowers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

P. *kaido*. Japan. Flowers partly double, pale pink and carmine; branches slender and graceful. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

P. *niedzwetskyana*. (Red-vein Crab) West Asia. An early flowering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish-brown. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. *sargentii*. (Sargent Crab) Japan. Japanese variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Flowering Peaches produce their best blooms on new wood. Heavy pruning when trees are in bloom or within a month after blooming encourages the growth of new wood.

To avoid "curly leaf" disease on Flowering Peaches, spray with Bordo in December and again in late winter after buds have started to swell but before they show color. Summer sprays have no effect on "curly leaf."

COMBINATIONS

we suggest . . .

• Try planting white daffodils in front of *Prunus blireana* with a border of *Primula malacoides* broken by groups of *Primrose Dame* *Violas*.

Beneath Dawn Flowering Apricot plant blush pink *Lady Derby* and white *L'Innocence* *Hyacinths* interspersed with *Forget-me-nots*. For a later date plant *Pink Pearl Azaleas* under Aurora Flowering Peach with a foreground of *Flamingo* and *Carrara* *Tulips* and a border of blue *Scillas*.

Plant Blue Horizon Dutch Iris and Bleu Aimable *Tulips* in front of *Magnolia *liliflora** with a border of blue or lavender *Scillas*.

Complement the tones of new foliage on *Prunus pissardi* or *Copper Beech* with *Lucifer* or *Prince of Orange* *Tulips* and dark blue *Poggenbeek Iris* bordered with orange or blue *Nemesias*.

To Add the Charm of Early Fragrant Blooms..

Roeding's
Quality

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

• Much of the charm of old-fashioned gardens came from the free use of deciduous spring-flowering shrubs. Their delicate coloring, fragrance and profuse bloom entitle them to an important place in our modern gardens. They combine beautifully with early flowering bulbs, lending color and interest to the spring landscape before the blooming season of perennial and annual plants.

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.

Azalea altoclarensis. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50.

A. mollis. China. Orange, apricot and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50; 15 to 18 in., \$2.50.

A. occidentalis. (Western Azalea) The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

A. ponticum. Spain. Asia Minor. Large clusters of fragrant, narrow-petaled, clear yellow flowers. Balled, 24 to 30 in., \$3.50.

CAESALPINIA . . . Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesi. (Poinciana gilliesi) (Bird of Paradise) South America. Tall shrub or small tree; foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with long, exserted stamens of brilliant red; blooms very freely. Gal. cans, 60c.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris incana. (Blue Spirea) China, Japan. Small summer-flowering shrub with grey-green foliage and airy racemes of smoke-blue flowers. 18 to 24 in., 75c.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (Sweet Shrub) Virginia to Florida. A rather tall, open growing shrub with rough, dark green

leaves and curiously shaped, sweetly scented flowers of dark maroon. Will grow in partial shade. Belongs to same family as the California Incense Shrub. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., 75c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood) Maine to Gulf States. Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 18 to 24 in., \$1.00.

C. florida rubra. (Pink Flowering Dogwood) Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears. Prefers semi-shade and acid soil. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00; 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia Appleblossom. China. A graceful shrub with beautiful rich pink flowers. Plant in light shade except in cool climates. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00.

D. crenata rosea. China. Flowers double, pinkish white, borne in large spikes. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

D. gracilis. Japan. Slender branched, graceful little shrub weighted down with pendulous, bell-shaped white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

THE NEW FLOWERING QUINCES

The coloring of these varieties is a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned Red Flowering Quince. These new sorts surpass all other flow-

ering shrubs in freedom of bloom and duration of blooming period.

Chaenomeles japonica alpina. Japan. Almost continuously in bloom from February till May. Flowers shade from pale apricot to delicate coral. Dwarf in habit. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica Boule de Feu. Flowers are brilliant flame-red on a strong growing shrub. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica candida. Has pure white waxy blooms of remarkable beauty. New and rare. Has two definite crops of bloom, one before and one after foliage appears. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica corallina. A new shade in Cydonias. Plants are covered in spring with masses of lovely apricot and coral flowers. Frequently blooms a second time in early summer. Plant rather dwarf. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. japonica grandiflora. Exceptionally large white flowers opening from pink buds. The entire blooms become soft pink with age. Plant grows vigorously. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

C. lagenaria Double Vermillion. The golden anthers and showy, double flowers of brilliant vermillion make this a most striking variety. Bare root, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.00.

DIERVILLA . . . Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Pink Flowering Dogwood

Flowering Quince



Azalea Mollis





Diervilla Florida
Weigela rosea.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). North China. Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

ERYTHRINA

Erythrina crista-galli. (Coral Tree) Brazil. In California this is a deciduous shrub which freezes back in winter but blooms in spring and again in late summer with two-foot spikes of gorgeous red, pea-shaped flowers. Easy to grow and strikingly beautiful. Gal. cans, 90c.

FORSYTHIA ... Golden Bell

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis. China. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Flowers golden yellow from January to March. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

HIBISCUS ... Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. E. Asia. One of the showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage dark green; flowers appear in summer and autumn. Quite distinct from the Evergreen Hibiscus as this variety is hardy everywhere. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

We can supply the following varieties: Ardens, double, rosy-lavender. Boule de Feu, double, dark red. Coelestis, violet blue. Jeanne d' Arc, double, white. Lady Stanley, double, white, red center. Rubens, single, rose.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea hortensis. China, Japan. A very popular shrub in California. Foliage large, in milder sections almost evergreen; flowers large, pink and borne in immense corymbs. Prefers a shaded location. Balled, or 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

H. La Marne. A French variety with dark rose blooms; not so strong growing as *H. hortensis*. Balled, or 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50.

H. Mme. E. Mouillere. One of the loveliest new French hybrids. Its immense trusses of pure white are especially effective when grown in a cool, shaded location. Extra heavy plants. Balled, or 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

H. Trophee. Deep rose-pink flowers becoming watermelon-red at maturity. Exceptionally fine. Balled, or 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.



Philadelphus Virginialis
Semi-double white flowers, exquisitely fragrant.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. (Double flowering Kerria) China. Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Gal. cans, 60c.

LAGERSTROEMIA ... Crepe Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. China. Shrub or small tree. Foliage somewhat scanty; flowers pink. A very satisfactory flowering shrub for hot interior valleys, being a mass of color during the larger part of the summer. Mildews along the seacoast. Gal. cans, 75c.

L. indica alba. A dwarf variety producing pure white flowers. Quite rare and very beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to *L. indica rosea* except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. Gal. cans, 75c.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon Verbena) Argentina, Chile. An old-fashioned favorite with lemon-scented foliage. Flowers small, white in panicles, leaves willow-like and rough. Gal. cans, 75c.

PHILADELPHUS ... Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. (Garland Philadelphus) Europe, S. W. Asia. Large shrub, flowers creamy-white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. grandiflora. North Carolina to Gulf States. Very large, snow-white, single flowers borne in clusters on a sturdy

shrub; fragrant. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c.

P. mexicana. (Evergreen Mexican Mock-orange) May be grown either as a vine or shrub. Flowers double, creamy-white and very fragrant. Foliage sometimes hurt by frost but plant is hardy. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. virginalis. A very floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

PUNICA ... Pomegranate

Punica Double Red. S. Europe, Asia. Rapid growing shrub with double scarlet flowers; does not produce fruit. Blooms from June to October. Gal. cans, 75c.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow, double. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

P. granatum nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate) A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow. A very beautiful type. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Japan. Dwarf, erect form, growing



HYDRANGEA
HORTENSIS

Thrives in partial shade and provides great masses of color in mid-summer.

about three feet high. Flowers rosy-red in flattened heads at ends of branches. Blooms in mid-summer. Bare root, or gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., 75c.

S. douglasii. (Douglas Spirea) A beautiful native spirea with long spikes of rose-pink flowers borne in midsummer. This roadside favorite endures neglect and drought quite cheerfully. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. (Bridal Wreath) Korea. Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

S. thunbergii. Japan, China. The smallest and daintiest of the white spireas. Gypsophila-like, single flowers in foamy masses on slender stems. Foliage also small and dainty. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubby borders. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SYRINGA . . . Lilac

The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class. PRICE: Bare root, 18 to 24 in., \$1.25 each.

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve; very early; petals long and twisted.

Diderot. Deep purple, single; flower clusters long and narrow.

Jan Van Tol. Single, white; individual flowers and clusters very large.

Katherine Havemeyer. Double, blue flushed mauve; very large.

Lamartine. One of the very early varieties with fairly large flowers of mauve-pink. Very graceful and a good bloomer.

Leon Gambetta. Lavender pink; very early; double.

PRUNING SUGGESTIONS

Remove old flowering branches from Spireas, Dierellas, *Philadelphus* and many other deciduous shrubs about one month after blooming. This throws strength into new wood and results in stronger branches and larger flowers for the next year.

Young growth on Flowering Quinces should be shortened during summer to encourage formation of flower buds. Azaleas need little pruning except removal of withered flower clusters to prevent formation of seed pods.



Bridal Wreath

An early flowering variety of Spirea.

Mirabeau. Single mauve, opening blush.

Mme. Francisque Morel. Single, reddish purple.

President Fallieres. Double; lavender pink; exceptionally large and double.

Victor Lemoine. Double, purplish lilac.

Volcan. Single, best dark purple; individual flowers exceptionally large.

Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as spirea; very fragrant; foliage quite distinct from other varieties. Gal. cans, 90c.

TAMARIX

Tamarix hispida aestivalis. Fairly compact shrub or small tree producing two crops of lovely pink flowers each year. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

VITEX

Vitex agnus castus (Chaste Tree) S. Europe. Deciduous shrub or small tree with numerous spikes of lavender-blue flowers in August and September. Highly valued because of its beauty and unusual blooming season. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum carlesi. Korea. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy-pink and open blooms are creamy-white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. Bare root, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

Viburnum opulus sterile. Europe, N. Africa (Common Snowball) Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODI

Strikingly beautiful and wonderfully fragrant.



Common Snowball

Has beautiful foliage in Autumn.

V. tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball) Japan, China. Rather compact shrub with oval, plaited leaves. Numerous small clusters of double white flowers. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

A NEW FRAGRANT VIBURNUM

Viburnum Burkwoodi. Without doubt the finest shrub of recent introduction. A hybrid of *Viburnum carlesi*, it has larger, more lasting flowers than that variety and in addition is evergreen and a fairly rapid grower. The big heads of white bloom are white, tinged with pink and are exquisitely fragrant. Strong plants in 5-in. pots, \$2.00.



Abelia schumanni



Abelia floribunda



Abelia grandiflora

Plants for Every Conceivable Use . . . in the West's Largest Assortment of **EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS**

Here are broadleaf evergreens for sun or shade, heat or cold, dry or wet locations; with flower or berry they provide brilliant color for every month in the year. In size they range from little sprawling things suitable for rock gardens to tall, spreading shade trees. Their wide use marks the great difference between California gardens and those of other sections. With their evergreen foliage they form the permanent background of the garden and by their continuing cheeriness year 'round beauty is assured.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia) (S) China. Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white, flushed pink, and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubbery border. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.



Azalea Appleblossom

A. floribunda. (S) Mexico. The most showy of the Abelias. The long tubular flowers of rosy scarlet are borne in greatest profusion though the flowering season is not as long as that of other varieties. The plant is rather sprawling in habit. Likes an acid soil and fairly cool situation. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. schumanni. (Schumann's Abelia) (S) China. With us this semi-deciduous shrub blooms from May to November. Flowers are lavender-pink, much larger and more showy than Abelia grandiflora. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. We consider it one of the finest flowering shrubs in our list. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 75c.

A. triflora. (S) Himalayas. Foliage long and narrow. Flowers small, white faintly flushed with pink; very fragrant. Rare. Gal. cans, 75c.

ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. (S) Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with pink, yellow or orange flowers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. Dwarf Orange. (S) Small tree or shrub with large leaves; flowers orange-red, opening flatter and held more erect than other abutilons; blooms from April to December. Will grow in fairly heavy shade. New. Gal. cans, 60c.

A. megapotamicum. (S) South America. Slender branched, almost trailing shrub that can be trained as a vine. Yellow flowers with showy red calyx giving a Chinese lantern effect. Blooms constantly. Gal. cans, 60c.

ACACIA

Acacia baileyana. (Cootamundra Wattle) (T) New South Wales. A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers; blooms in January and February. 5-gal. cans, 7 to 8 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. baileyana purpurea. (T) Identical with common A. baileyana except in color of foliage which is attractively tinged with violet and purple. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

A. cultriformis. (Knife Leaf Acacia) (S) Queensland. A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes appearing in March and April. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. dealbata. (Silver Wattle) (T) Australia. A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. longifolia. (Sidney Golden Wattle) (S or T) Australia. Leaves long, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. Resistant to wind and ocean spray. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. longifolia var. floribunda. (Gossamer Wattle) (T) Australia. A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. Specially recommended for planting near salt water. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia) (T) Australia. Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. podalyriæfolia. (Pearl Acacia) (T) Queensland. The earliest acacia, blooming in December and January. Large, fluffy sprays of fragrant golden flowers. Beautiful, nearly round, pearl-gray foliage. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. verticillata. (Star Acacia) (S or T) Tasmania. Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica. (Pieris japonica) (S) Japan. Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small, pointed elongated leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a Nandina. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Plant in shade in acid soil. Balled, 12 to 15 ins., \$2.00.

ARbutus

Arbutus unedo. (Strawberry Tree) (S or T) South Europe and Ireland. A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.



Darwin's Barberry
Berberis darwinii

ASTER

Aster fruticosa. (S) South Africa. Low-growing, evergreen shrub. Rosy mauve flowers about 1 inch across borne in profusion all along the slender, graceful stems. Will stand considerable cold. New and highly recommended. Gal. cans, 60c.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. (S) Himalayas and Japan. Shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves; berries the size and shape of cranberries. Makes a beautiful potted plant for a shady location. Gal. cans, 60c.

A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant) (S) Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a very shady location. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

AZALEA

These popular shrubs should be planted in semi-shade and require acid soil. Mulching with peat or leaf mold is essential. Never use fertilizer containing lime and do not cultivate close to the plants as the roots are very shallow.

Azalea indica. This group is more susceptible to frost injury than Azalea kurume, but will withstand temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Blooms in March and April. Flowers are large and slightly fragrant. We recommend the following varieties:

Mme. van der Cruyssen. (S) Semi-double, dark rose blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$5.00; 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Pink Pearl. (S) A very lovely variety with semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Simon Mardner. (S) Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

Vervaineana. (S) Large, semi-double pink blossoms, heavily marked and



Pink Pearl Azalea
Azalea indica

dotted with golden-brown. A flower of great beauty. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$3.25.

A. kurume. (S) Japan. These lovely azaleas have flowers smaller than those of the indica variety. They bloom very profusely and are quite hardy in most sections of California. We offer the following varieties:

Apple Blossom. A beautiful shade of pink, lighter at center. Glossy green foliage, 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Arbutus. Rich pink blooms. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Chas. Encke. A dwarf variety with medium size flowers of dark salmon-pink striped with white; single. Balled, 8 to 10 in., \$1.50.

Cherry Ripe. Light red, single blooms, 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Cho-Cho-San. Small, double, pink flowers. 10-in. pots, \$3.50.

Ecstasy. Fine, dark pink variety. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Hexe. A compact, dwarf sort; the dark crimson flowers completely cover the plant; semi-double. Balled, 12 to 14 in., \$2.50; 8 to 10 in., \$1.75.

Hinodigiri. A charming dwarf type bearing single flowers of rosy-scarlet. A profuse bloomer and will grow in full sun near the coast. Useful for giving color to rock gardens. Balled, 10x10 in., \$2.25.

Peacock. Orchid pink. 10-in. pots, \$3.50.

Pink Perfection. Clear, light pink. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Rosy Morn. Dark carmine-pink blooms. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Santoi. Light salmon pink; blooms in mid-season. 8-in. pots, \$1.75.

Assorted Specimen Azaleas. Large plants with a wealth of flower buds, various sizes and colors, established in tubs. \$7.50 to \$15.00 each.

(See also Deciduous Azaleas on page 17)



Gold Dust Plant
Aucuba japonica



Trimmed Boxwood
Buxus sempervirens



Boxwood is Ideal for a Low Permanent Hedge



Tree Anemone
Carpenteria californica

BUXUS—BOXWOOD

Boxwood holds the same place in the Broadleaf Evergreen group that Yews do among the Coniferous Evergreens. Its slow growth, permanence, beauty and adaptability give it a unique dignity. In Europe and in our Eastern states there are priceless boxwood hedges centuries old. Each passing year but adds to their beauty.

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) (S) Europe. Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. More extensively used for shaping in various forms than any other evergreen. Untrimmed hedge plants, balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 3-in. pots, \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box) (S) A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green and dense. Balled, 10 to 12 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 8 to 10 in., \$5.00 for 10; 3-in. pots for hedges, \$1.50 for 10; \$12.50 for 100.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. (Roundleaf Boxwood) (S) The most rapid-growing Boxwood. Foliage large, dark green and nearly round. The ideal variety for a 3 to 4 ft. hedge. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c ea., 10 for \$4.50.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) Cone shaped.

Balled, 38 to 40 in.....	\$3.50
Balled, 36 to 38 in.....	3.00
Balled, 34 to 36 in.....	2.50
Standards:	
14 to 16 in. stems, 12 to 14 in. heads.....	\$2.50
12 to 14 in. stems, 10 to 12 in. heads.....	2.00

AZARA

Azara microphylla. (Boxleaf Azara) (S) Chile. Of erect habit; leaves small, glossy green and toothed; flowers minute, yellow with chocolate fragrance. Very graceful giving a stencil effect when grown against a stucco wall. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis darwini. (Darwin's Barberry) (S) Chile. Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. Balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.25.

B. knighti. (S) Java. Leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow, berries blue. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. nevini. (S) A fine native shrub with grey-green leaves, yellow flowers and red berries. Will endure drought and flourish in either sun or shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

B. sanguinea. (S) China. Variety of moderate growth, long, deeply toothed leaves on slender branches; part of foliage becomes brilliant red in winter. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

B. sargentiana. (S) China. A compact shrub with broad, dark green leaves; flowers yellow, fruits blue. Not well known but one of the finest varieties. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. stenophylla. (S) Garden Hybrid. Long, slender, arching branches; leaves small, long and narrow. Flowers deep golden yellow. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. (Red Leaf Japanese Barberry) (S) Japan. Very fine new variety useful as an undershrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the bril-

liant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

B. verruculosa. (Warty Barberry) (S) China. Semi-prostrate type with small, glossy leaves. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. wilsonae. (Wilson Barberry) (S) West China. Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries beautiful shade of red. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25.

BRUCKENTHALIA

Bruckenthalia spiculifolia. (Balkan Heath) (S) South Europe and Asia Minor. A dainty miniature heath with fine, compact branchlets; pink bell-shaped flowers in April. Gal. cans, 75c.

BRUNFELSIA

Brunfelsia floribunda. (S) Tropical America. A beautiful shrub from South America. Growth medium and compact; foliage very dark green. Fragrant flowers of violet which turn white with age. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.25.

BUDDLEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia alternifolia. (Fountain Butterfly Bush) China. A graceful shrub with arching, pendulous branches; covered in spring with lilac-purple blooms. Plant in full sun. Do not prune heavily. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. lindleyana. China. Quite unlike other buddleias in its weeping habit. Covered all summer with graceful sprays of dark purple flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. madagascariensis. (S) Madagascar. An effective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery-orange, slightly fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. salvifolius. (S) South Africa. An evergreen buddleia blooming in March and April. The most fragrant variety. Flowers pale lavender; foliage sage-like. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. variabilis. (Butterfly Bush) (S) China. Fast-growing shrub; flowers borne in long purple spikes. Gal. cans, 50c.

CALLIANDRA

Calliandra tweedii. (S or T) Brazil. Shrub or small tree with feathery, fern-like foliage. Brilliant, scarlet flowers, shaped like small, silken pompons, cover the plant so closely that it is commonly called "Flame Bush." Gal. cans, 75c.

CALLISTEMON ... Bottle Brush

Callistemon hybridus. (Hybrid Bottle Brush) Australia. Low-growing shrub with showy flowers of cerise-red; drought resistant. Gal. cans, 50c.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. (S or T) China, Japan. These very beautiful plants flower in late winter months. They prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and do not use fertilizers containing lime. Cottonseed meal is a suitable fertilizer. We offer good bushy plants with plenty of flower buds in the following varieties:

Anna Frost. Double, medium-sized flowers of pale flesh-pink striped with rose. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

Auguste Delfosse. Medium size, high-centered, bright red flowers of peony type. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

Chandleri elegans. Large flower; outer petals wide and smooth, inner petals small and frilled; rose with white markings. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$4.00.

Daikagura. Double, rose with white marks; very early. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50; gal. cans, \$1.75.

Lady Campbell. Large, double, deep pink, showing stamens. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.75.

Mrs. F. Saunder. Pure white single; exquisitely dainty. 5-gal. cans, \$4.00; gal. cans, \$1.50.

Noblissima. Tuft of small petals in center surrounded by larger ones; snow-white. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$4.00.

Pink Perfection. Symmetrical, fully double, shell pink. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$3.75; 18 to 24 in., \$3.25; gal. cans, \$1.50.

Purity. Symmetrical, snowy-white flowers; shows stamens when fully open. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.50.

Rosita. Dark rose pink flowers of perfectly regular form. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

Tricolor. Large semi-double flowers of red and white striped, some flowers entirely red. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

Sasanqua Pink. Slender, trailing branches that give the effect of a vine when trained against a wall. Dainty, fragrant, single blooms of delicate pink; very early. Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in., \$3.00.

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia. Peru and Chile (S) Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, dark rose shading to orange. Gal. cans, 50c.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria californica. (Tree Anemone) (S) A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters. One of our most beautiful native plants. Will grow in considerable shade. Gal. cans, 85c.

CASSIA

Cassia tomentosa. (Woolly Senna) (S) Mexico. Foliage gray-green. Flowers golden yellow and borne at all seasons. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CASUARINA

Casuarina stricta. (She Oak) (T) Australia. A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong, and dense, with numerous short branchlets. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CEANOOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus. (S or T) Sky-blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong-growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. arboreus hybridus. (T) Grows more rapidly and has larger foliage than C. arboreus. Blooms in March. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. cyaneus. (S) Flowers a brilliant blue, the darkest of the Wild Lilacs; very fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. thrysiflorus. (California Wild Lilac) (S) A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. veitchianus. (S) Low growing, new variety with an abundance of small flowers of medium blue. Gal. cans, 75c.



Buddleia alternifolia



Camellia Chandleri Elegans



Camellia Pink Perfection



Camellia Tricolor



Ceanothus arboreus



Convolvulus cneorum



Cytisus racemosus

CHIRONIA

Chironia linoides. (Star Pink) South Africa. A small, shrubby perennial covered in summer with bright pink, single flowers; foliage blue-green. Plant in warm, well-drained soil. Gal. cans, 75c.

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. (Mexican Orange) Mexico. (S) A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema grandiflora. (S) Australia. Pea-shaped flowers of orange-red with purple keel. Flowers more brilliant and plant more compact than common "Flowering Oak." Gal. cans, 50c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora. (Camphora officinalis) (Camphor Tree) (T) China, Japan. Fine for street planting; foliage light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus corbariensis. (S) Mediterranean Region. A little known variety with myriads of rather small pure white flowers. Very lovely. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. cypris (formerly known as C. ladaniferus maculata). (Spotted Rock Rose) (S) Mediterranean Region. Often used as ground cover for dry slopes. Flowers white with a dark brownish-crimson spot above the base of each petal. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. purpureus. (S) Mediterranean Region. Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. Silver Pink. (S) The latest introduction from England. Big, clear pink flowers like a lovely wild rose. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

CNEORUM

Cneorum tricoccum. (S) Mediterranean Region. A dwarf shrub with small dark green leaves, yellow flowers and brilliant red berries borne in clusters of three. Gal. cans, 75c.

CONVOLVULUS

Convolvulus cneorum. (S) South Europe. One can almost say that this little shrub is always in bloom. Its white flowers tinged outside with pink are nearly two inches across. The silver-grey foliage is a most attractive feature and since it is dwarf and compact it is one of the finest plants for the rock garden. Gal. cans, 75c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri. (Looking Glass Plant) (S) New Zealand. Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy; flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata. (Evergreen Dogwood) (S or T) Himalayas. An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large, turning to a ruddy-red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. Gal. cans, 60c.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster dielsiana elegans. (Diel's Cotoneaster) (S) China. Branches slender and arching; berries are small, coral-red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. franchetii. (Franchet Cotoneaster) (S) China. Drooping shrub with arching branches; flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. pannosa. (Silverleaf Cotoneaster) (S) China. A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white, followed by masses of brilliant red berries which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. parneyi. A strong growing variety with extra large, dark red berries; very showy. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

C. salicifolia floccosa. (Willowleaf Cotoneaster) (S) China. Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves; bright red berries in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster apiculata. (Cranberry Cotoneaster) (S) China. Growth semi-prostrate; berries largest of all, brilliant red. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. buxifolia velea. (S) India. Half-dwarf, sprawling shrub with lovely silvery foliage and red berries. Good rock garden variety. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. dammeri. (C. humifusa) (S) China. A new and most attractive variety. Spreads flat on the ground. Foliage oval and fairly large; berries abundant

Cotoneaster horizontalis



and exceptionally brilliant red. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. decora. (Necklace Cotoneaster) (S) Tiny, evergreen foliage with a profusion of brilliant red berries strung along the branches like beads in a necklace. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 75c.

C. horizontalis. (Rock Cotoneaster) (S) China. Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In winter this plant becomes deciduous for a short time. Balled, or in containers, 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

C. microphylla. (Rockspray Cotoneaster) (S) Himalayas. Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy-red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 36 to 48 in., \$2.50; 24 to 36 in., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. praecox (Early Cotoneaster) (S) Berries large, bright red and colored by the end of June. Very fine. Gal. cans, 75c.

CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus Lord Lambourne. (S) A new introduction with charming flowers of scarlet, primrose and rose. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

C. praecox. (Moonlight Broom) (S) South Europe. Finely branched compact shrub covered with creamy-yellow flowers in early spring. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

C. racemosus. (G. racemosa) (Easter Broom) (S) South Europe. Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. 3-gal. cans, \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

C. scoparius. (G. scoparia) (Scotch Broom) (S) Europe. Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. scoparius firefly. (S) A Scotch broom with yellow and orange-red blooms. Very new. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. scoparius fulgens. (S) Flowers bright coppery-orange. An unusually brilliant new variety. Gal. cans, 60c.

THE NEW MITCHELL BROOMS

These new hybrid brooms have color combinations not previously seen in this group of plants.

California. Standards rosy-white; rose on reverse; wings glowing rose, deepening to top of the yellow keel. Medium height, spreading habit. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

Pomona. Standards yellow, paling to white; reverse rose; wings amber-orange; keel yellow. Tall with arching stems. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

Stanford. Very showy red flowers on a plant of moderate growth. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

St. Mary's. Lovely, large white flowers on a practically dwarf bush. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. (Rose Daphne or Garland Flower) (S) Mountains of Europe. Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens, thriving in half-shade. Balled, 9 to 12 in., \$1.50.

D. odora alba. (White Daphne) (S) China. Dark green foliage and amazingly fragrant, waxy white blooms produced in January and February. Balled, 12 to 15 in., \$3.50.

D. odora marginata. (Pink Daphne) (S) China. Semi-prostrate shrub to be grown in full sun on the coast and in shade in warmer locations; blooms in winter; leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. (Breath of Heaven) (S) South Africa. Heath-like shrub with small, white, star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

D. pulchrum. (Coleonema pulchrum) (Pink Diosma) (S) South Africa. This new shrub should become a general favorite. Foliage light-green, heath-like and aromatically fragrant; flowers small, star-shaped, lavender-pink and almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 75c.



Cistus purpureus

D. purpureus. (Agathosma villosa) (S) South Africa. Small shrub with heath-like foliage producing a profusion of flowers in late winter and early spring. Requires acid soil. Gal. cans, 75c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens. (S) Japan, China. Extremely hardy shrub; silvery green foliage with russet on under side; flowers not noticeable but bears attractive red berries in winter. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

E. pungens maculata. (S) Small shrub with foliage beautifully marked with golden yellow. The best of all variegated shrubs. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

E. pungens variegata. (Yellowedge Elaeagnus) (S) Habit and growth the same as E. pungens but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive. Balled, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.75.

Cistus corbariensis



Daphne cneorum





Eugenia Myrtifolia
A foliage plant of distinction

ERICA . . . Heather

Erica mediterranea. (Biscay Heather) (S) West Europe. A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; 12 to 18 in., \$1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. mediterranea hybrida. (Darley Heath) (S) Rosy pink blooms on a prostrate bush. A grand plant for borders or for rock garden use. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. melanthera. (Blackeye Heather) (S) South Africa. Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. melanthera rosea. (S) Bush is more compact and flowers darker and clearer

Escallonia montevidensis



pink than *E. melanthera*. Balled. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. persoluta alba. (Garland Heath) (S) South Africa. Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. persoluta rosea. (Rosy Garland Heath) (S) South Africa. Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks; flowers small but in dense masses. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. regerminans ovata. (S) South Africa. Flowers purplish-pink; blooms heavily from October to January and again in summer. Gal. cans, 50c.

ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat

Rapid-growing, round-headed tree with large, dark green leaves somewhat silvery beneath. Has creamy-white flowers of exquisite fragrance borne in winter. Orange fruit borne in clusters in May and June; both edible and decorative. We offer seedlings from large fruited varieties. Gal. cans, 50c.

BUDDED LOQUATS

Champagne. A yellow-skinned, white-fleshed variety of large size. Recommended for interior valleys. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Early Red. One of the first to ripen. Medium size fruit of rich orange color. Very sweet and good. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Premier. Fruit very large, pear-shaped; flesh deep yellow; when fully ripe has sweet, cherry like flavor. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Thales. A Chinese variety, probably the largest of all loquats. Fruit firm and with a distinctive flavor; flesh orange. Balled, 4 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia donardensis. (Donard's Seedling Escallonia) (S) Its numerous slender branches are covered with masses of rose pink blooms. One of the best escallonias for small gardens. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. edenensis. (S) A new shrub with beautiful dark pink flowers and glossy foliage. Blooms several times each year. Of neater form than some of the older varieties. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. glasnivenensis. (Apple Blossom Escallonia) (S) An English hybrid with lovely, fragrant, blush-pink flowers; blooms almost constantly. Shrub of compact form. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

E. montevidensis. (S) Uruguay. Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. organensis. (S) Brazil. Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. Blooms heavily in May and lightly through summer and autumn. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. rubra. (S) Chile. Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red. The lowest-growing variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus citriodora. (Lemon Scented Gum) (T) Australia. A tall slender tree with white, birch-like bark and long, slender, lemon-scented foliage. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (T) Australia. A handsome ornamental tree large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum) (T) Australia. The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 2 to 3 ft., 50c; flats of about 100 plants, \$4.50.

E. globulus compacta. (T) Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as *E. globulus*. Excellent for wind-breaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. leucoxylon rosea. (Pink Ironbark) (T) Australia. Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. linearis. (Amygdalina angustifolia) (T) This small tree has graceful drooping branches and very narrow leaves. Foliage largely used for decorative purposes. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

E. polyanthemos. (Red Box) (T) Australia. Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drought and makes a fine windbreak. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

Red Flowering Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus ficifolia



E. rostrata. (Red Gum) (T) Australia. Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drought. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; flats of about 100 plants, \$4.50.

E. sideroxylon rosea. (Red Ironbark) (T) Australia. Similar to *E. leucoxylon rosea*, but has dark, corrugated and permanent bark. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

E. viminalis. (Manna Gum) (T) Australia. A hardy variety growing into a very large tree. Foliage long and narrow. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; flats, \$4.50.

EUGENIA

Eugenia hookeri. (T) Australia. Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. Untrimmed, 5 gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

E. myrtifolia. (Brush Cherry) (S) Australia. Foliage dark, glossy green, smaller than *E. hookeri*; flowers white followed by rosy-violet berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. Trimmed pyramids, balled, 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00; untrimmed, 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus) (S) Japan. A very ornamental shrub of easy culture, foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. (Silver Variegated Euonymus) (S) Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow as the season advances; the most upright type of Euonymus and makes a beautiful specimen. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus aurea-marginatus. (Golden Euonymus) (S) A slow-growing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus. (Golden Variegated Euonymus) (S) Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green; of moderately slow growth. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus microphyllus. (Boxleaf Euonymus) (S) Dwarf shrub with neat foliage making beautiful low hedges or borders. Gal. cans, 50c ea., 10 for \$4.50.

E. japonicus President Gauthier. (S) Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy-white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica. (Aralia sieboldi) (S) Japan. Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves lobed, a foot or more wide, smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers

white in round clusters. 5-gal. cans, \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava) (S) South America. A handsome, evergreen shrub. Flowers purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish, egg-shaped, edible fruit with pulpy flesh with a pronounced pineapple and guava flavor. Gal. cans, 60c.

FREMONTIA

F. mexicana. (T) Lower California. A small native tree producing large yellow blossoms in late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

FUCHSIA

Since the formation of the American Fuchsia Society a few years ago there has been a renewed interest in these brilliant and beautiful flowers. Near the seacoast where winters are not too cold nor summers too hot, Fuchsias are invaluable for providing a long season of color in partially shaded areas. They do best in rich, loose soil with plenty of leaf mould and well rotted manure. Give them ample water, preferably from overhead sprinkling. We offer the following varieties in gal. cans or 4-inch pots at 50c each.

Andre Le Notre. Large flowers, prune blue corolla changing to violet, broad scarlet sepals.

Arborescens. Large shrub with panicles of small magenta flowers. Has much the appearance of a lilac.

Beauty of Swanley. (Villa Hebe) Slender single of medium size; sepals pale pink, almost white; petals long, pink with a faint suggestion of orchid.

Charmaine. Large single; sepals scarlet, corolla magenta, bell-shaped; grows rapidly and blooms profusely.

Double Dexter. Very long red sepals, medium size, very double corolla; exceptionally graceful.

Durango. Sepals and single corolla uniform dark red, growth rather sprawling and ideal for rock gardens in sheltered situations.

Elm City. Sepals red and extra wide, corolla short, very double, dark purple with red blotch at base of each petal; medium size bloom.

Gracilis. Pointed red sepals almost concealing the tiny violet corolla. Dense little shrub covering itself with bloom.

Hap Hazard. Carmine red sepals, double corolla of royal purple with light violet line at edge of each petal. Very rare and beautiful.

Jules Desloges. Large, double violet corolla, reflexed scarlet sepals.

Little Beauty. Small, compact plant; rose-pink sepals, single lavender-blue corolla.

Mme. Eva Boeg. Sepals and corolla an even shade of soft rose-pink; single.

Monstrosa. Carmine sepals, very large; double white corolla veined with red.

Nonpareil. Large, semi-double; sepals pale pink above, rosy beneath; petals wide, ruffled, shading from violet to lilac.

Reflexa. Small, bushy plant with tiny



Fuchsia Torpilleur



Fuchsia Eva Boeg



Fremontia mexicana

coral red flowers.

Speciosa. Long single flowers with pale pink tube and sepals, corolla dark salmon-pink.

Thymifolia. A sprawling plant with tiny magenta-rose flower.



Hymenosporum flavum
Very fragrant and long blooming

Torpielleur. Large double; dark carmine sepals only slightly reflexed, petals white veined with carmine.

GENISTA

Genista monosperma. (Bridal Veil Broom) (S) North Africa. Unusual shrub with silvery branches and sparse foliage; growth very drooping. White flowers borne in drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. tinctoria flore plena. (Dyers' Broom) (S) Europe, Western Asia. Dwarf shrub forming a low mat 12 to 18 inches across. Covers itself in May with double flowers of dark golden yellow. A fine plant for the rock garden. 75c.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea banksii. (S or T) Queensland. This is the most beautiful Grevillea. Foliage gray-green and fern-like; flowers rosy-scarlet. Will not endure much frost. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. obtusifolia. (S) West Australia. Prostrate shrub ideal for ground cover in a warm location. Makes a wide-spreading, flat mat of medium green; foliage 1½ inches long, ¼ inch wide, flowers dark red. New and unusually good looking. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. orinopoda. (S) West Australia. Graceful shrub with long, slender branches clothed with fern-like, grey-green foliage. Interesting creamy-white flowers. Will grow nicely in partial shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. robusta. (Silk Oak) (T) New South Wales. A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color. Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

G. rosmarinifolia. (S) New South Wales. Small shrub with rosemary-like foliage. Brilliant flowers of rose, scarlet and gold appearing in winter. Hardy in most of San Francisco Bay area. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. thelemaniiana. (S) South and West Australia. A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 60c.

GREWIA

Grewia caffra. (S) South Africa. A recently introduced evergreen shrub with mulberry-like leaves about 2 inches across. Flowers lavender-blue, much like perennial asters; blooms in late summer and autumn. Growth rapid, rather sprawling; lovely trained against a wall. Gal. cans, 60c.

HAKEA

Hakea laurina. (S) West Australia. Drought-resistant Australian shrub with attractive laurel-like foliage and curiously-shaped bright red flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

HELIANTHEMUM

Helianthemum lasianthum (H. formosanum) (S) Portugal. A small shrubby plant, 2 to 3 feet high with silvery-green foliage, and clusters of yellow flowers with a dark eye; blooms all summer. Plant in full sun. Commonly known as Portuguese Sun Rose. Gal. cans, 75c.

HIBISCUS

H. rosa sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus) (S) Asia. A tender, evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, apricot or red flowers. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum aureum. (Golden St. Johnswort) (S) Southern U. S. A. Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, one to two inches across. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. calycinum. (S) Southeast Europe. Low-growing, flowers, yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. Gal. cans, 50c each; 10 for \$4.50.

H. floribundum. (S) Canary Islands. Slender, many-stemmed shrub with narrow foliage and large racemes of dainty yellow flowers all summer. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. moserianum. (Goldflower) (S) Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow; fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 50c.

HYMENOSPORUM

Hymenosporum flavum. (T) Australia. Small, slender tree with foliage like a pittosporum. Cream-yellow flowers an inch across are borne in profusion from April to July; deliciously fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium. (English Holly) (T) Europe. Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Hollies are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. It is necessary to have both to insure a crop of berries on the female trees; male trees never produce berries. Grafted female plants, balled, 12 to 18 in., \$1.75; 4-in. pots, 75c; male plants, 20 per cent less.

I. aquifolium Silver Queen. (T) Similar



Hypericum Moserianum
In flower from April to November

to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy-white. Balled plants, 12 to 18 in., \$1.75. 4-in. pots, 75c.

I. aquifolium Van Tol. (Dutch Holly) (T) Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

I. cornuta. (Chinese Holly) (T) North China. Foliage shorter, broader and lighter than English Holly. Berries large and bright red. Will thrive in hot sections. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

I. latifolia. (S) Japan. Rapid-growing shrub with dark green leathery leaves much handsomer than those of English Laurel. Will grow in considerable shade. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

I. perneyi. (Perney Holly) (T) China. Small tree with slender branches thickly covered with glossy, prickly, inch-long foliage. Large, dark red berries. A very fine recent introduction. Balled, with berries, 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; gal. cans, \$1.00.

Specimen Hollies. We have a large assortment of boxed specimens loaded with berries, 5 to 15 feet, at \$10.00 to \$50.00.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria pattersoni. (S or T) South Pacific Islands. Large shrub or small tree with waxy, pink blooms shaped like small single hollyhocks. Foliage grey-green, thick and waxy. An unusually beautiful plant. Gal. cans, 60c.

LANTANA

Lantana. (S) Tropical America. Extremely free-flowering shrubs, sometimes half-climbing. Excellent for ground cover; rapid growing. Flowers borne in small clusters in colors of lavender, yellow and orange-red. 4-in. pots, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

LAURUS . . . Laurel

Laurus nobilis. (Bay Tree) (Grecian Laurel) (S or T) Mediterranean Region. A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Useful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (American Cherry Laurel) (S or T) North Carolina to Texas. This fine evergreen of the Southern States is valuable for shade, ornament, and makes a fine hedge. The leaves are large, bright and shiny. Flowers are small with cream-colored petals; fruits black and shiny. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

L. lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel) (S) Portugal, Spain. A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact. Makes a beautiful trimmed hedge. Thrives in shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

L. officinalis. (English Laurel) (S) Southeast Europe. Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$5.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

LAVATERA

Lavatera olbia. (S) South Europe. A shrubby perennial related to the mallows and hollyhocks. Lavender-rose flowers three inches across are in bloom from spring until frost. Each plant develops into a large clump. Gal. cans, 60c.

LAVANDULA

Lavandula officinalis. (Lavender) (S) Mediterranean Region. An old favorite because of its pungent odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large, deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. Gal. cans, 50c.

French Cut Leaf Lavender. (S) Has light green, yarrow-like foliage and heads of pale lavender flowers. Compact plants. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. pedunculata. (S) Has extra large, showy flowers. Not so hardy as our other varieties but much more beautiful. 4-in. pots, 75c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree) (S or T) Australia. Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage greyish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. Balled, or in containers 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum coriaceum. (Dwarf Privet) Japan, Korea (S) Slow-growing type with thick, waxy, undulate foliage; creamy-white flowers and numerous blue berries. Has more character than other privets. Gal. cans, 60c each.

Lavatera Olbia



Magnolia Grandiflora

L. henryi. (S) China. Small, pointed, glossy leaves somewhat like those of myrtle. Can be kept as low as 2 or 3 feet, making a compact, fine textured, evergreen hedge. Gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

L. japonicum. (Japanese Privet) (S or T) Japan. Large shrub, if unpruned becomes a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy-white, borne in panicles. Fine for a tall hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet) (S) Japan. Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong-growing shrub with bright medium-size foliage. Bare root, 75c for 10; \$6.50 per 100.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (T) North Carolina to Texas. A large, handsome tree; foliage bright, glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant; six to eight inches in diameter. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, 75c.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Grape) (S) Dense, low-spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

M. ilicifolium compacta. (S) A new variety with foliage much like Oregon Grape though somewhat lighter in color; growth dwarf and compact, making it a fine little shrub for foundation planting. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

M. japonica. (Japanese Mahonia) (S) Japan. Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large, followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

M. pinnata. (California Holly Grape) (S) Similar to Oregon Grape but foliage more crinkled and holly-like with beautiful bronze shading. Growth quite compact. Gal. cans, 75c.

MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata. (Lilac Melaleuca) (S) Australia. Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and blue-green; flowers lavender in color. Gal. cans, 50c.

M. hypericifolia. (Dotted Melaleuca) (S) Australia. Slender branch shrub with large showy flowers of orange-red. The most brilliant Melaleuca. Gal. cans, 50c.

M. nesophila. (Pink Melaleuca) (S) Australia. Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong, flat; flowers lavender-purple. Gal. cans, 50c.

Metrosideros robusta. (New Zealand Christmas Tree) Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green above, grey beneath. Flowers brilliant red. Thrives along the sea coast. Gal. cans, 75c.



Pittosporum Tobira
Cream white flowers; very fragrant



Rosy Rice Flower
Pimelia ferruginea

MICHELIA

Michelia fuscata. (Banana Shrub) (S) China. Small magnolia-like, light green leaves. Small yellow flowers of true magnolia form with a rich, delicious banana odor. Balled, or containers, 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

MYOPORUM

Myoporum laetum. (T) New Zealand. Small tree or shrub with thick leathery leaves. Unequalled for planting along the beach or in a cold, foggy situation. Small pink flowers and rosylavender berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

MYRSINE—New

Myrsine africana. (S) Africa, Arabia, China. A dwarf shrub with small, box-like leaves. Excellent for low hedges as it will endure more drought and sun than boxwood. Gal. cans, 60c; 10 for \$5.00.

MYROXYLON—New

Myroxylon senticosum. (Xylosma senticosum) (S) Central and Western China. Hardy, slow-growing shrub, excellent for hedge or shrubbery border. Has shining, bright-green, ovate leaves, two inches long; stems somewhat thorny. New growth tinged with bronze. Gal. cans, 75c.

MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis. (Common Myrtle) (S) Mediterranean Region. Splendid small-leaved shrub admirably adapted for hedges and foundation plantings. Foliage small, glossy green and aromatic; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer, followed by blue-black berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

M. communis compacta (S) Foliage small and pointed. Habit of growth, dwarf and compact. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

M. communis microphylla. (Small Leaf Myrtle) (S) Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. A beautiful and durable foundation plant. Balled, or in 5-gal. cans, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c; 10 for \$4.50.

M. communis variegata. (Variegated Myrtle) (S) Foliage marked and striped with silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light-colored foliage. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (S) China. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves are much divided, light green tipped with pink and copper in spring, turning to vivid red during fall and winter. Flowers white, followed by crimson berries. The winter appearance of this shrub with bright red berries and darker red foliage is very striking. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 15 to 18 in., \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

NERIUM . . . Oleander

Nerium. (Oleander) (S) Mediterranean Region and Asia to Japan. Large, bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers from June until frost. Foliage long, slender and bright green. All parts of the plant are poisonous if eaten.

N. Dr. Golfin. Single, deep rose flowers, very large. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

N. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Single, pale pink; strong growing. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

N. Mrs. F. Roeding. Very fine, double, salmon-pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

N. Splendens gigantea. Very large, double rose, fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

OCHNA—New

Ochna multiflora. (S) Tropical Africa. Dwarf, evergreen shrub, new foliage of a beautiful bronzy color, deep golden-yellow flowers in summer followed by vivid red seed capsules. Beautiful in every stage. Grows best in light shade. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus aquifolium. Japan. A good foliage plant for a shaded location. Leaves holly-like, dark green. Old plants bear heavily perfumed white flowers in late Autumn. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.50.

O. aurantiacus. (Yellow Sweet Olive) (T) Asia. Small tree with stiff, glossy foliage. Produces an abundance of small orange flowers in October which have a most remarkable fragrance. Very rare. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

O. delavayi. (S) China. Clusters of small, white, very fragrant flowers borne in March and April on a broad shrub about six feet high. Dark green, oval leaves an inch long. Very rare, new plant. Gal. cans, \$1.50.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans). (Sweet Olive) (T) Asia. Long, slender foliage with serrated edges. Flowers creamy-white, produced in abundance in autumn. Fragrance exceptionally fine. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). (California Holly) (S or T) Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

P. serrulata nova. (Chinese Photinia) (T) China. Large leaves with prickly margins; new growth, intense copper. Bears large clusters of orange-red berries. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 60c.

PICKERINGEA

Pickeringea montana. (Chaparral Pea) (S) A spiny, native shrub valuable for planting in a hot, dry location. Gal. cans, 75c.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea. (Rosy Rice Flower) (S) Australia, New Zealand. Small evergreen shrub with very small dark green leaves and numerous heads of rose-pink flowers. Lovely in a large rock garden or under tall shrubs. 4-in. pots, 60c.

PLEROMA

Pleroma grandiflora. (Tibouchina semi-decandra) (S) Brazil. A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage; flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. Gal. cans, 75c.

PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum crassifolium. (Karo Pittosporum) (S) New Zealand. Quite a large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft grey-green, flowers wine-color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. eugenoides. (Tarata Pittosporum) (S or T) New Zealand. Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clipped or informal hedge. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

P. phillyraeoides. (Narrow Leaf Pittosporum) (T or S) Australia. A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow; flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. rhombifolium. (Queensland Pittosporum) (S) Australia. Tall shrub with broad toothed leaves of dark green. Flowers are white, followed by showy orange berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (Tawhiwhi Pittosporum) (S or T) New Zealand. Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum) (S) China, Japan. A handsome variety of low-spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$1.75; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

P. tobira variegata. (S) Grey-green foliage with silver variegation on a dwarf, spreading shrub. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00.

P. undulatum. (Victorian Box) (T) Australia. Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, wavy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowish-white and extremely fragrant, particularly at night. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; balled, 18 to 24 in., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. (S) An everblooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Gal. cans, 50c.

PRUNUS

Prunus ilicifolia. (California Evergreen Cherry) (T) Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

P. lyoni. (Catalina Cherry) (T) A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava) (S) Brazil. Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and with very fine flavor. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. cattleianum lucidum. Similar to preceding variety except fruit is golden yellow. Makes an excellent hedge for frost-free locations. Gal. cans, 60c, 10 for \$4.50.



Rhododendrons Thrive in Shade

Our rhododendron collection includes many varieties and species not listed in this book. Write us about any varieties in which you are interested.

Rhododendron Lady Alice Fitzwilliams



Rhododendron Pink Pearl





Bottle Tree
Sterculia diversifolia

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea. (Burning Bush) (S) Western Asia. Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange; from August to December. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$4.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 3-gal. cans, \$1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

P. coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn) (S) Very similar to *P. coccinea* but taller and more upright growth with bronzy tints on leaves. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn) (S) Himalayas. Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. crenulata yunnanensis. (Yunnan Firethorn) (S) China. Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white fol-

Weavers Broom
Spartium junceum



lowed by masses of bright and red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; 5-gal. cans, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. formosiana splendens. (S) Formosa. An improvement over the common *P. formosiana*. Large red berries borne in almost unbelievable profusion. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. rogersiana aurantiaca. (S) Himalayas. A new variety with foliage and habit of growth much like *P. crenulata yunnanensis* but berries are golden yellow and remain in good condition on the plants much longer than the berries of *P. coccinea*. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. Weaver's Superb. (S) This variety is the result of crossing *P. formosiana splendens* with *P. crenulata yunnanensis*. It is superbly beautiful with its profusion of large, orange-red berries and broad, glossy foliage. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.00. (See color plate on page 33)

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia. (California Live Oak) (T) Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00; 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak) (T) Southern Europe, North Africa. Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. Gal. cans, 60c.

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica (R. ovata). (Yedo Hawthorn) (S) Japan. A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Gal. cans, 60c.

R. indica rosea. (S) A new variety with bright pink flowers. Exceptionally fine for low plantings. Gal. cans, 75c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. (Italian Buckthorn) (S) South Europe. Large shrub; foliage glossy green. Good plant for shrubbery border. Gal. cans, 60c.

R. californica. (Coffee Berry) (S) Large spreading shrub with dark, glossy foliage. Will thrive in fairly heavy shade. Flowers white followed by purple fruits. Gal. cans, 75c.

R. crocea. (S) A slow growing native shrub with small foliage and quantities of brilliant red berries. Quite rare. Gal. cans, 75c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons should be planted in partial shade and prefer acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold or peat for best results. Do not fertilize them with fertilizers containing lime. Mulch the top soil to conserve moisture and pull weeds by hand; do not cultivate close to plants as roots are very near surface.

Rhododendron Britannia. This is easily the finest red rhododendron grown. Trusses of flowers are unusually large and of a fine clear red. Budded plants, balled, 18 to 24 in., \$6.00; 12 to 15 in., \$5.00.

R. Countess of Athlone. Dainty, blushing-pink; an easy variety to grow. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$4.25.

Countess of Sefton. A low growing type of Himalayan hybrid, bearing clusters of large white, fragrant flowers. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

R. Cynthia. A beautiful rosy-scarlet with fine trusses of large flowers. Balled, 18 to 24 in., \$4.25.

R. everestianum. A late blooming variety with lovely, large lavender blooms. Balled, with numerous buds, 18 to 24 in., \$4.25.

R. fastuosum florepleno. Double flowers of a nice shade of lavender borne in trusses of medium size. Budded plants, balled, 18 to 24 in., \$4.25.

R. fragrantissimum. The tall Himalayan Rhododendron; flowers very large and fragrant, pale pink changing to white. Growth taller and more open than other varieties. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00.

R. hippophaeoides. China. A species rhododendron with tiny foliage and heads of small violet-blue flowers. An easy species to grow. Balled, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

R. Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. A Himalayan Hybrid similar to *Fragrantissimum* but more compact in growth; flowers large, white. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; balled, 15 to 18 in., \$3.50.

R. Pink Pearl. The most popular and best known variety. Shell-pink blossoms of large size; good foliage; easily grown. Heavily budded plants, balled, 4 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., \$7.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.50; 18 to 24 in., \$5.00; 15 to 18 in., \$4.25.

RHUS

Rhus integrifolia. (S) Hardy California native shrub. Thick, ovate leaves with toothed edges. Bush is low, broad and compact, withstanding drought and presenting a fine appearance at all times. Gal. cans, 60c.

R. laurina. (Sumac) (S or T) A large native shrub or small tree with long, slender, dark green leaves on coppery-red branches. Gal. cans, 75c.

ROSMARINUS

Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary) (S) Mediterranean Region. Small, straggly shrub with grey-green, aromatic foliage and pale blue, almost white flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

SCHINUS . . . Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. (California Pepper Tree) (T) Peru. Fast growing, hardy evergreen tree with fine-cut feathery foliage and red berries. 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

SOLANUM

Solanum lanceolatum. (S) New Zealand. Round-headed, small, sub-shrub with large, dark grey-green leaves and violet-blue flowers from May to December. Very showy; drought resistant. Gal. cans, 75c.

SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (Genista hispanica). (Weaver's Broom—Spanish Broom) (S) Mediterranean Region. Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Gal. cans, 50c.

STERCULIA

Sterculia diversifolia. (Bottle Tree) (T) Australia. A clean, symmetrical evergreen shade. Foliage varies from entire to partly lobed. Flowers bell-shaped, cream with wine centers; seed pods like curious little boats. An excellent street tree with few surface roots. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 50c.

STRANSVESIA

Stransnesia davidiana. (S) West and Central China. A tall, somewhat drooping shrub with clusters of red berries like cotoneaster. Foliage is long, glossy and occasional leaves turn brilliant red like Photinia serrulata. Gal. cans, 60c.

TERNSTROEMIA

Ternstroemia japonica. (Cleyera) (S or T) Japan. Thick, leathery leaves a bit like those of raphiolepis on a regularly branched small tree that grows best in partial shade. Does well as a large tubbed specimen. Gal. cans, 60c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. (California Laurel or Bay) (T) California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Requires little moisture when established and flourishes in both full sun and partial shade. 5-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

VERONICA

Veronica buxifolia. (Boxleaf Veronica) (S) New Zealand. A good variety for borders or low hedges; thrives in cold, foggy locations. Growth low and compact with small, box-like leaves. Flowers white and not important. Balled or in containers, 12 to 18 in., \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

V. decussata. (S) New Zealand. Small, compact shrub with dark green foliage and numerous violet-blue flowers produced freely throughout the year. Withstands cold winds and fogs. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. hulkeana. (S) New Zealand. Small, nearly round leaves on slender stems. More graceful than other New Zealand veronicas. Almost constantly covered with masses of dainty lavender flowers that are excellent for cutting. Gal. cans, 60c.

V. imperialis. (S) New Zealand. Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish-purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. (S) India, South China, Japan. Grown for its ornamental foliage. Leaves thick and glossy, dark green in summer, many of them becoming brilliant red in winter. Old plants produce clusters of very fragrant, waxy, white blooms. Will tolerate considerable shade but has more brilliant foliage in full sun. Gal. cans, 60c.

V. sieboldi. (S) Japan. Compact shrub of rather low growth with heavy, dark green foliage which is glossy and beautifully ribbed and veined. Flowers white, berries blue. A variety of recent introduction. Gal. cans, 60c.

V. suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum) (S) Coast of Southern China. Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled; flowers cream-color and fragrant, followed by bright red berries. One of the best evergreen shrubs for difficult, shaded locations. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 5-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

V. tinus. (Laurustinus) (S) Mediterranean Region. A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any desired height by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late winter months; pink in bud, white when open. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

V. tinus lucidum. (Laurustinus grandiflora) (S) A strong-growing form of the preceding variety with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus strictum. (Spiry Laurustinus) (S) Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flowers pink in bud, white in bloom. A useful shrub for giving height in a mixed shrubbery planting.



Sure to Win Your Approval . . . WEAVER'S SUPERB PYRACANTHA . . . Brand New This Season!

• Pyracantha Weaver's Superb originated as a cross between Pyracantha formosiana and Pyracantha crenulata yunnanensis. It fruits even more profusely than P. formosiana, the individual berries having long stems and being produced in immense masses. Berries ripen in October and remain on the branches until March. Color of berries is dark, brilliant orange-red. Foliage is almost as large as that of P. yunnanensis and, like that variety, the plants seem to be immune to pear blight. Habit of growth is more upright than that of P. crenulata yunnanensis. Originated by A. J. Weaver, Roseville. Sturdy, well grown balled plants, 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; gal. cans, \$1.00.

See "GOLDEN STATE"
Official Exposition Theme Rose
and
14 pages of other exciting,
ROSES IN NATURAL COLOR

Featured on Treasure Island ... now Available to Enrich Your Garden With Its Dazzling Beauty . . .

G O L D E N S T A T E

PLANT PATENT No. 303

Selected as OFFICIAL ROSE, Golden Gate International Exposition



Theme Girl of Exposition
with Golden State



A California Native Daughter
approves "Golden State"

Of course you will want Golden State . . . everyone does the minute they see it, not only because it is today's biggest news in the rose world . . . but because this rose is here to take a leader's position as the finest new yellow to be introduced in the past five years!

Francis Meilland, French hybridizer of Lyons created this lovely rose for the Golden Gate International Exposition . . . and for your California garden! Proof of its merit is found in the world-wide acclaim it is receiving from experts, topped by the Gold Medal awarded it at Bagatelle in 1937. In addition, Golden State was adjudged "Most Beautiful Rose in France" at Lyons, 1937; and received one of two Gold Medals awarded last year at Portland, Oregon.

Writes Mr. Fred Edmunds, Curator of Portland's famous International Rose Test Gardens to The Conrad-Pyle Co. who, with us are introducing this rose to America—

"Here is a yellow rose that has everything . . . stem, foliage, vigor and a real plant under it.

"It also blooms regardless, in wind, rain, fog, or fair weather. Treasure Island and Golden State should make rose history!"

DESCRIPTION:

Two outstanding features of Golden State are its strong, vigorous growth (surpassing such roses as Autumn and Pres. Hoover in this respect) and the length of its flower stems—12 to 18 inch stems being common even on young bushes—excellent for cutting. Its color in spring is lemon yellow but as the season advances the color deepens to a rich golden yellow. Buds are ovoid and open to fully double blooms with 50 to 60 petals. Golden State is a remarkably free bloomer one crop of flowers following closely on another from April to December. The late autumn bloom is exceptionally fine both in quantity and quality. Foliage is healthy and adequately covers the big, robust bushes.

We are especially proud to be able to offer you this outstanding variety now . . . while news of its development is just starting to sweep the country. Plant Golden State this season, by all means. Enjoy the distinction of having this outstanding new rose in your garden . . . now, while it is new. Price, \$1.50 ea.; 3 for \$3.75. Postpaid in California.



B E A M O N G T H E F I R S T T O
P L A N T T H I S L O V E L Y N E W R O S E



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Here is the Rose that is Making History . . . "GOLDEN STATE"
Officially Selected as the THEME ROSE of the Exposition!

You Get PLUS-VALUE In This TREASURE ISLAND *Collection*

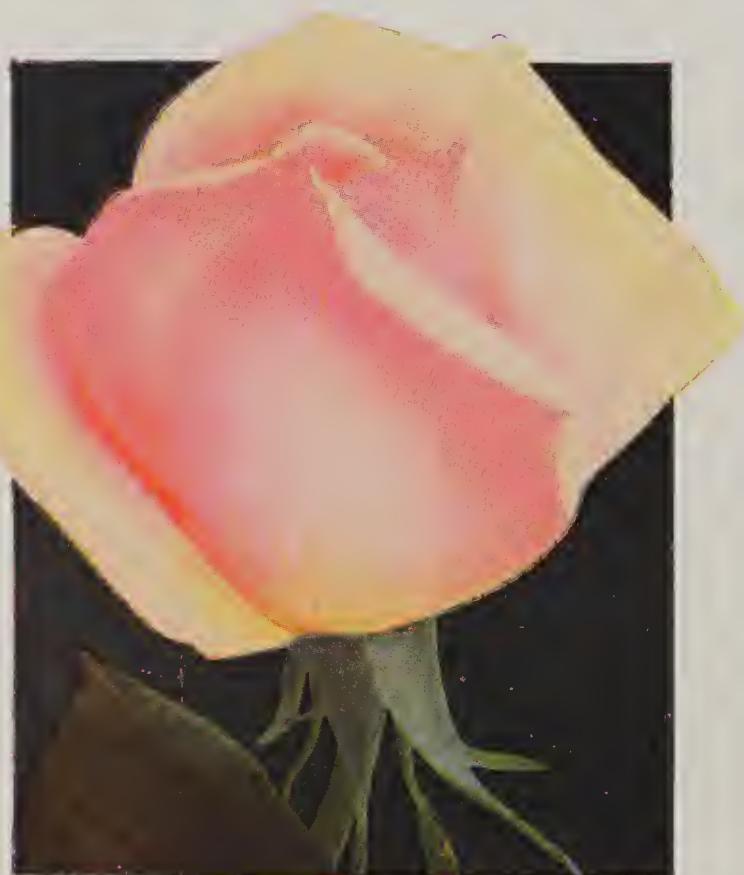
A Color Symphony in Yellow, Flaming Coral and Pink . . . Featuring

GOLDEN STATE ANGELS MATEU

WARRAWEE



Angels Mateu



Warrawee

In days now long past pirates put treasure in the ground . . . to hide it from view. In this day of California gardens on parade for Exposition visitors we offer this treasure of beauty to put in the ground of your garden . . . not to be hidden, but to be seen by all who pass your way!

You'll be surprised how much these three new roses will do in brightening up your whole landscape effect. First of all, there's Golden State, the rose you "must have" . . . the Exposition theme rose everyone is talking about. Next, you get Angels Mateu, like Golden State a winner of the Bagatelle Gold Medal, with its glorious big double-blooms varying from orange old-rose to rich flaming coral. Finally . . . Warrawee . . . long pointed, salmon-pink buds opening to flowers of exquisite shell-pink.

These varieties have been selected not only for the individual beauty of their flowers but equally as much for the abundance of their blooms. All are strong bushes, started right and properly grown . . . characteristics which are common to "Roeding's Quality" Roses.

And in this collection . . . at a substantial saving, too!

Golden State — described and pictured on two pages preceding \$1.50

Angels Mateu — (1934) Plant Patent 174. Originated by the great Spanish hybridizer, Pedro Dot. There is a particularly luscious quality to the coloring of this magnificent rose. Flowers are extra large, fully double and of attractive form. The quality of the blooms is uniformly good at all seasons of the year. The bush is of medium height with sturdy, well-branched canes, capable of producing a long succession of lovely flowers. We fully recommend Angels Mateu \$1.25

Warrawee — (1934) Plant Patent 140. This dainty rose originated in Australia under climatic conditions very similar to those of California. The blooms of Warrawee have been likened to those of Madame Butterfly but it blooms more freely than that old favorite, especially in summer. The fragrance is not heavy but has an attractive spicy odor somewhat like an old-fashioned pink \$1.00

(Regular price, separately) \$3.75

SPECIAL PRICE ON TREASURE ISLAND COLLECTION as a group \$3.35

Plus 10c State Sales Tax.

**A Favorite Collection, Up-to-Date
This Year with 8 Newer Varieties**

"OLD ADOBE DOZEN"

Romance... stability. In selecting this group of roses we chose those which have proved to be outstanding in these characteristics, roses we knew would remain in favor and continue to give long years of pleasure in the garden.

Naturally the association of ideas suggests "Old Adobe" as a name, for this famous century-old structure located on our grounds at Niles symbolizes the romance of a gay and colorful day in California history, and as well, sturdiness and permanence.

Here, then, is a collection that offers you brilliant and shapely blooms produced on sturdy, long-lived bushes... quality all the way. The beginner will find them easy to grow, the more experienced will prize them for their long season of beauty, the wealth of their bloom... and above all, their year-in and year-out dependability.

A sound investment—in satisfaction.

Catalonia. (1933) Buds deep rich carmine stained with orange; open blooms fully double. A great rose to provide vivid coloring in the garden. 75c.

Hinrich Gaede. (1931) The big, shapely buds which are borne singly on very long, strong stems are rust-red. Open blooms are fully double, rosy-copper in color with brilliant orange tones and dark veining on the outer petals. Few roses bloom so freely. 75c.

Lucia Zuloaga. (1932) A semi-double flower of intense, lacquer red; darker and more brilliant than Cuba. Better for garden display than for cutting. 60c.

Mari Dot. (1927) Growth is extremely vigorous; the whole plant being well covered with glossy, holly-like foliage. Buds are reddish salmon opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon pink overlaid with a coppery sheen. 60c.

McGredy's Ivory. (1929) The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. It stays in the full bud stage for several days, the thick petals opening very slowly though it does not ball. Color is a warm ivory that is most attractive. 75c.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont. (1929) Everyone likes this variety for its cheerful profusion of bloom. In color it is a dark orange-yellow. Buds are small but beautifully formed; practically always in bloom. 60c.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. (1929) Buds are produced singly on strong, slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with golden suffusion as flowers age. The clear bronze color of the new foliage gives the plants unusual beauty in early spring before the appearance of flowers. 75c.

Rapture. A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color. It has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it. 60c.

Rouge Mallerin. (1934) Petals like scarlet velvet. Color does not fade or blue even in brilliant sunshine. Nicely formed buds of medium size opening to fully double blooms. \$1.00.

Shot Silk. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of salmon rose shot with golden yellow. The clean, bright foliage is almost immune to mildew. A good rose in a shaded or cold, foggy location. 60c.

Southport. (1934) One of the finest red roses introduced in recent years. Color is bright red with a hint of gold at the heart of the bloom. Pleasing though not strong perfume. We recommend Southport to those wanting a good red rose for cutting. 75c.

Susan Louise. (1929) A lovely light pink bush rose that is a seedling of Belle of Portugal. The very long buds are slightly darker than those of Belle of Portugal and are borne continuously throughout the summer. 60c.



Hinrich Gaede

Special price "Old Adobe" Dozen as a group. **\$6.75**

Plus 20c State Sales Tax.

Regular price (if purchased separately)..... \$8.35

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA



Mrs. Sam McGredy

ROSE DEBUTANTES

... for This Season's "Coming-Out-Party"



Eclipse

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 10th until April 1st. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After April 1st we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

Christopher Stone



Each year a bevy of new roses makes its bow, bringing exciting promise to stimulate new enthusiasm in the gardening world. Some of them possess more good points than their sister "debutantes" and will earn a permanent position in rose society. Of these a few will attain leadership. Appearing here are several roses making their first appearance ... roses you surely will want to count among your "debutante" acquaintances. The others, though recent, now occupy established positions as popular varieties.

There's a real thrill in planting new varieties ... things not found everywhere. All of the "debs" in our list have been carefully selected ... for charm, for beauty, and for individuality. Their presence in your garden adds distinction and interest as you will discover every time friends inspect your rose collection.

Angels Mateu. (1934) Plant Patent 174. Winner of Bagatelle Gold Medal in 1934. Varies from orange-old rose to rich salmon-coral. Glorious, big, double blooms of attractive form on a sturdy bush with mildew resistant foliage. Ranks with Mrs. Sam McGredy and Hinrich Gaede in beauty and dependability. (See color plate on page 36.) \$1.25.

Brazier. (1936) Pointed buds of burnt-orange opening to double flowers of bright scarlet with a flame-like orange glow on the reverse of the petals. Mature blooms are deep rose pink with a golden sheen. Blooms freely and makes a showy, bedding rose. \$1.00.

Christopher Stone. (1935) The most exciting new red rose offered in many years. Its color of blazing crimson, which is entirely free from blue tones at all times, makes it outstanding in any group of red roses. There's a velvety glow to the petals which gives the flower an added charm. The warm, spicy perfume is just what you would

expect from a rose of this color. Buds are shapely and the open bloom fairly double. Christopher Stone produces more flowers than any other red rose to date. In 1937 it won a Gold Medal at the International Rose Test Gardens in Portland, Oregon. \$1.25.

Crimson Glory. (1935) Plant Patent 105. A large, dark red rose with nicely modeled buds and delicious fragrance. Open flowers are fully double; velvety crimson in color with ox-blood-red shading. Crimson Glory has been a great favorite wherever grown. \$1.00.

Cynthia. (1933) Often described as an improved Chas. P. Kilham. Buds are long, pointed and open to fully double flowers of rich coppery rose. A good cutting

rose as well as effective for garden color. 60c.

Eclipse. (1935) Plant Patent 172. In the open field in hot July weather it produces buds of almost greenhouse perfection. Open flowers somewhat lacking in petalage. Color is a good medium yellow midway between Joanna Hill and Claudius Pernet. For cutting in the bud stage it is exceptionally fine. A good grower and a free bloomer. \$1.25.

Faience. (1935) Peach, salmon pink and yellow tones combine to give this rose a glowing sheen that justifies its name. \$1.00.

Golden State. (1939) Plant Patent 303. Golden yellow. Described and shown in color on pages 34 and 35. \$1.50.

Katherine Pechtold. (1934) Has beautifully formed slender buds on long stems. Color is orange with terra-cotta shading. One of the most brilliant roses in its color range and a fine variety for cutting. 75c.

La Parisienne. (1936) A fine bedding rose with fully double blooms of warm coral-pink which fades to soft China pink in the mature flowers. Buds are nicely modeled. \$1.00.

Leslie Dudley. (1933) Buds of shapely slenderness opening into flowers of perfect form, each petal exquisitely molded. Color is a blend of coral pink, yellow and salmon. A real find for those who want roses for cutting. 60c.

Luis Brinas. (1932) Plant Patent 102. Orange-copper buds opening to fully double flowers of dark salmon flushed with gold. A most attractive new rose that blooms freely all summer. A sturdy grower. \$1.00.

Matador. (1935) Plant Patent 170. Large, full, well-formed crimson roses with dark, silky sheen on the reverse; fragrant. A valuable addition to the small list of really good red roses. (See color plate on page 42.) \$1.00.

McGredy's Yellow. (1933) Large, buttermcup-yellow buds of good form opening to fairly double blooms of light yel-

low. We like this rose for its clear, clean color and healthy foliage. \$1.00.

Mme. Cochet-Cochet. (1934) Plant Patent 129. Won the gold medal at Bagatelle in 1932. Has all the good qualities and none of the weaknesses of Los Angeles. The lovely salmon-pink buds are borne on good, strong stems. We consider it one of the finest new roses. (See color plate on page 42.) \$1.00.

Mme. Joseph Perraud. (1934) The perfection of form and texture of this beautiful rose is outstanding. Big, long pointed buds of rose and buff open to fairly double blooms of shell pink and soft buff. The color varies, at times being really salmon pink and at others orange and buff. \$1.00.

Mme. P. Koechelin. (1933) Ovoid buds of salmon pink opening into perfectly imbricated blooms with an old fashioned rose perfume. \$1.00.

Oswald Sieper. (1933) Pale cream buds of fine form opening to fully double creamy-white flowers with tea fragrance. Bush grows well with nice, clean foliage. 60c.

Picture. (1932) A rose of medium size but exquisite form. Every bloom is a "picture." Color is rich pink with salmon undertone. Clean, healthy foliage on sturdy plants that produce an abundance of bloom. \$1.00.

Radio. (1937) Plant Patent 197. A sport of Condessa de Sastago. Flowers on one bush will vary from the predominately rose pink of its parent to practically clear yellow, with other blooms striped and blotched in rose pink on a yellow ground. You'll find yourself watching each bud as it opens to see what new color combination is to be unfolded. \$1.25.

Rochefort. (1935) Plant Patent 191. A very double rose resulting from a cross between two of our best modern roses, Mrs. P. S. Dupont and Chas. P. Kilham. Buds are ovoid, but of pleasing form. Color is rich and warm, a blend of

terra cotta and orange. Has an abundance of healthy, dark green foliage. \$1.25.

Rome Glory. (1937) Patent applied for. A cross between Sensation and Dame Edith Helen. Its introducers state it has the form of Dame Edith Helen with the color being crimson-red in the buds. Open flowers are dark cerise. Flowers are fragrant and are very long lasting when cut. \$1.50.

Rouge Mallerin. (1934) Red. Described on page 37. \$1.00.

Saturnia. (1933) Patent rights reserved. Cardinal red on inside of petals, golden on reverse—much the same color as The Queen Alexandra, but form is much better. Buds are of exceptional elegance. Gold Medal awarded as most beautiful new Italian Rose. \$1.00.

Senora Gari. (1934) The color of this brilliant new rose is an exquisite blend of gold, buff and apricot. Buds are daintily formed, not large, and open to attractive, fairly double blooms. Foliage has more than average resistance to mildew. \$1.00.

Signora. (1935) Plant Patent 201. This new Italian rose has remarkable vigor and is a heavy summer bloomer. Growth is as strong as that of President Hoover but more compact. Color is hard to describe—almost orange-cerise with darker veining, a wide zone of gold with a pink flush at base of each petal. \$1.25.

Snowbird. (1934) A hardy, fully double, white rose that blooms profusely. Buds are beautifully formed though somewhat small; delightfully but not heavily



Rome Glory

fragrant. Very effective for garden use when planted in groups of three or more. An excellent fall bloomer. \$1.00.

Texas Centennial. (1935) Plant Patent 162. To date this is the best of the many red sports of President Hoover. Has all of Hoover's good points and coloring of even dark rose, almost red, with a hint of golden glow. Exceptionally fine for cutting. \$1.00.

Warrawee. (1934) Plant Patent 140. Shell pink. Described and shown in color on page 36. \$1.00.



Rochefort



Saturnia



Rose Garden of Allied Arts Guild
where our Menlo Park nursery is located.

Roses are in bloom in our test gardens
at Niles from April to October. Visitors
welcome at all times.

Cecil. This variety blooms more constantly than any other rose in our test garden. At any time from April till November there are some of the large, yellow flowers in bloom. Its clear color and simple form combine beautifully with other flowers for indoor or garden decoration. Almost immune to mildew damage. 60c.

Cecile Brunner. The best known and most popular baby rose for garden purposes. Small, long-pointed buds with daintily reflexed petals; flowers double, bright pink with touch of gold at base of petals; slightly fragrant. Borne in large, loose clusters on long, strong stems. A continuous bloomer. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds slowly open they disclose shades of oriental red and rosy orange. When

General List . . . "Roeding's Quality"

BUSH ROSES

TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS AND POLYANTHAS
(Varieties of recent introduction are marked * and date of introduction given)

**These Large No. 1 Grade, 2 Year Old Roses
Will Give Splendid Blooms the First Season**

Angele Pernet. None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 60c.

***Angels Mateu.** (1934) Salmon-coral. Described on page 36. Patented. \$1.50.

Autumn. As the name suggests, this rose is of mingled shades of burnt orange and red. Somewhat like President Herbert Hoover but smaller, darker and more double. Rather susceptible to mildew if neglected. 60c.

***Brazier.** (1936) Scarlet. Described on page 38. \$1.00.

Caledonia. A shapely rose of pure white. Buds are long and pointed. Sometimes balls in wet weather. 60c.

Catalonia. (1933) Carmine. Described on page 37. 75c.

open the blooms are fully double with long, slightly quilled petals of dark coppery rose. 60c.

***Christopher Stone.** (1935) Red. Described and shown in color on page 38. \$1.25.

***Condessa de Sastago.** (1933) The brilliant colors of this new rose from sunny Spain will win your admiration. Inside of petals rosy-red, reverse golden yellow. It likes heat, doing its best in midsummer. Growth of plant much like Margaret McGredy. 75c.

***Crimson Glory.** (1935) Plant Patent 105. Dark red. Described on page 38. \$1.00.

*When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections)
deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent
for 26 roses or more.*

Chas. P. Kilham



Duchess of Athol

San Francisco,
Oct. 13, 1938.

Dear Sirs:

The roses I got from you two years ago for Santa Cruz Mountains are the best I ever saw. Everyone admires them. One bush had 68 roses the first year. The plum tree also had 50 plums the first year.

I will want a few more trees, also flowers suitable for the mountains. Kindly send catalogue.

Respectfully,
R. G. B.



Cuba. Brilliant orange-scarlet buds of great length which open to large, almost single flowers of vermillion and orange. A gorgeous bedding rose. 50c.

***Cynthia.** (1933) Coppery rose. Described on page 38. 60c.

"**Daily Mail.**" (See Mme. Edouard Herriot) 50c.

Dainty Bess. The name of this charming rose is most appropriate. The slender, rosy-salmon buds are poised daintily on thin, wiry stems. When open the blooms have broad, fimbriated petals of pale rose. The large cluster of wine-colored stamens adds a distinctive touch to this delightful flower. 60c.

Dame Edith Helen. Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms. The color is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. 50c.

Duchess of Athol. The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, ovoid buds are bronzy orange; the thick-petaled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark, bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 60c.

Duchess of Montrose. The buds of this attractive red rose are exquisitely modeled and of a rich glowing crimson. The open flowers are moderately double and quite large. Delicious apple-like fragrance. 60c.

Duquesa de Penaranda. (1931) Whether in bud or fully opened flower, this rose is gloriously beautiful. The slender, shapely buds are brilliant orange and open to fully double blooms of golden peach and salmon shades. A very vigorous grower with glossy, disease resistant foliage. 75c.

***Eclipse.** (1935) Clear yellow. Described on page 38. Patented. \$1.25.

E. G. Hill. This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 60c.

Etoile de Hollande. A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious, large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. 60c.

Faience. (1935) Salmon. Described on page 38. \$1.00.

Federico Casas. This gorgeous, new rose was admired by all who visited our test gardens. It is best described as being larger, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. 60c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. 60c.



E. G. Hill

EXPOSITION COLLECTION

Three outstanding unpatented roses you will want to add to your garden this year. They will give you a succession of lovely buds for cutting as well as providing abundant color in the garden.

CHRISTOPHER STONE—Firey red

GOLDEN RAPTURE—Yellow

HINRICH GAEDE—Coppery rose.

A \$2.75 value for \$2.25

Plus Sales Tax, 7c

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont



Lady Margaret Stewart



ROEDING'S Quality BUSH ROSES



Mme. Cochet-Cochet

Everblooming and
supremely satisfactory

F. K. Druschki. Outer petals of buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure white, large and moderately full. Flowers are produced on long, vigorous canes. Foliage abundant but rough in texture. An old favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth. 50c.

General MacArthur. Bright scarlet, large and full, very sweet scented; buds usually borne on long, stout stems with beautiful foliage. An ideal rose for cutting. 60c.

Golden Emblem. Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. 60c.

Golden Rapture. An exceptionally fine new golden yellow rose. Buds are exquisitely formed and open flowers are quite double. Stems are long and of sufficient strength. Plants hardy and robust. 75c.

Golden State. (1939) Plant Patent 303. Golden yellow. Described and shown in color on pages 34 and 35. \$1.50.

***Grenoble.** (1932) A majestic new rose of brilliant red. Tall growing with lovely buds on long stems. 60c.

Hadley. Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented. A very good rose for cutting. 50c.

***Hinrich Gaede.** (1931) Coppery-rose. Described on page 37. 75c.

Hoosier Beauty. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom ranges in color from velvety red to brilliant crimson and is large and of very good substance. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality. 60c.

Imperial Potentate. Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petalled blooms of shining rose-pink. Foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine. An unusually fragrant rose and one which we highly recommend. 60c.

Innocence. The immense white flowers open from buds of medium size. The soft rose shaded stamens prevent any suggestion of coldness in the blooms. Petals are very wide and from 5 to 10 in number. 60c.

Irish Elegance. The best known of the "Irish Singles." The bronze pink buds open to salmon pink flowers with rather narrow petals. Bush is extra vigorous with beautiful bronzy tones in the foliage. Combines nicely with clear blue flowers. 60c.

Irish Fireflame. The brilliant buds of orange and crimson are exceptionally fine for cutting and come very early in the season. Open flowers are golden apricot with faint pink shading. 60c.

Isobel. Buds are orange scarlet. The fully open flowers are of very large size, deep pink in color with slight coppery shading and lighter centers. A rather tall growing sort. 60c.

Joanna Hill. The texture of petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. Joanna is one of our favorites. 60c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pearly white, tinted with lemon in center. Large, fully double and of perfect form. Introduced more than forty years ago, this rose is still one of the best of its class. 60c.

Lady Forteviot. Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 60c.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep rich apricot-yellow in color; buds long, pointed and beautifully formed. Foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age. A beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom. 60c.

Mari Dot



Matador



Lady Margaret Stewart. A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. Lady Margaret likes hot weather and the color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. 60c.

Lafayette. Moderately double blooms of lovely cherry-red borne in large, loose clusters throughout the year. A really continuous bloomer and in the San Francisco Bay region a hedge is never without flowers. Unexcelled as a low hedge. Its average height is two to three feet. 50c.

***Lord Lonsdale.** (1933) Beautiful yellow buds of exceptionally fine form. A new rose that has been much admired. 75c.

Los Angeles. Lovely, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form. The color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base. A dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season. Stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting. 50c.

***Lucia Zuloago.** (1932) Lacquer red. Described on page 37. 75c.

***Luis Brinas.** (1932) Salmon pink. Described on page 38. Patented. \$1.00.

Lulu. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modeled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 60c.

***Malar-Ros.** (1932) A large, dark red rose with the finest perfume of any new rose. Flowers blue somewhat in sun but it is worth growing for its heavenly fragrance. 75c.

Mari Dot. Salmon pink. Described on page 37. 60c.

***Matador.** (1935) Dark red. Described on page 38. Patented. \$1.00.

McGredy's Ivory. (1929) Ivory white. Described on page 37. 75c.

***McGredy's Scarlet.** (1930) The color is dark, glowing rose rather than scarlet. A real find among the new roses. Buds are extra long, pointed and borne on long stems. Open blooms are quite fragrant, large and sufficiently double. We like this rose very much. 60c.

McGredy's Yellow. (1933) Buttercup-yellow. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

***Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem.** An awkward name has handicapped this brilliant rose. Buds are a bit short but they are produced very freely and the color is gorgeous. Petals are exceptionally thick and dark orange-yellow, heavily veined and suffused with red. Flowers are of medium size and fully double. 60c.

Mme. Butterfly. Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near the base of the petals; buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth very good. A very fragrant rose of almost perfect form. 50c.

***Mme. Cochet-Cochet.** Pink. Described on page 39. Patented. \$1.00.

***Mme. Joseph Perraud.** (1934) Rose and buff. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. (Daily Mail) Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color. The old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold. 50c.

Mme. P. Koechelin. (1933) Pink. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. A superb pink rose. The long buds of perfect form open to large, fully double blooms of dark glistening pink with a glint of yellow at the base of the petals. Stems are long and slender but give ample support to the unusually large blossoms. 60c.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. One of the very good clear yellow roses that can be depended upon for fine blooms under all conditions. 60c.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. Each year adds to the popularity of this charming rose. Warm pink, flushed with salmon. In constant and profuse bloom from early spring until late fall. 60c.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. Yellow. Described on page 37. 60c.

Mrs. Sam McGredy. Copper-pink. Described on page 37. 75c.

Mrs. W. C. Miller. A sturdy oldtime favorite especially fine for bedding. Flowers are large; dark rose pink on the reverse and shell pink on the inner surfaces of the petals. 50c.

Night. Like all the so-called "black roses" the color of Night varies considerably. Buds in early spring are dark maroon, almost black, and in summer dark red. There is some tendency to sunburn in hot weather. A very interesting rose for those who want something unusual. 60c.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, beautifully formed buds standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and a free bloomer. 50c.

***Oswald Sieper.** (1933) White. Described on page 39. 60c.

Padre. Coppery red, shaded with yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms with notched petals of soft, deep rose retain their beauty until the last petals drop. Of more than average height. Almost continuously in bloom. 60c.

President Herbert Hoover





Yosemite

Texas Centennial. (1935) Rose-red. Described on page 39. Patented. \$1.00.

The Queen Alexandra. Intense vermillion on inside and old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free-flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 60c.

Vesuvius. A group of these dark red single roses in our "Old Adobe" garden have been much admired. This variety is a most profuse bloomer, the flowers often coming in large branched sprays which give them great value for garden decoration. This is the most fragrant of the single roses. Not so tall growing as Isobel and Irish Fireflame. 60c.

Victoria Harrington. (1931) A Captain Thomas production that is just coming into prominence. As vivid red as K. of K. but much more double. Blooms freely and is extra good in late autumn. Stems are thin and wiry supporting the blooms capably. We expect this rose to become very popular. \$1.00.

Warrawee. (1934) Plant Patent 140. Salmon. Described on page 36. \$1.00.

Yosemite. (1933) Plant Patent 109. We like this little rose very much as it blooms cheerfully throughout the season. Buds are beautifully formed, coppery-orange in color, opening to fully double blooms of orange-scarlet. Foliage is very healthy. \$1.00.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

MINIATURE ROSES

After trying to see how large roses could be grown, some hybridizers are now turning their attention to growing the tiniest roses possible. Miniature roses are very suitable for pot and window box gardening, also for rock gardens.

Tom Thumb Rose. Plant Patent 169. Its introducer describes it as "A red rosebud the size of a grain of wheat, a bloom that can open in a thimble, a young plant that may be covered with a coffee cup." Color of the bud is deep crimson. The open flower is somewhat lighter with an "eye" at the center formed by the touch of white at the base of each petal. A perfect, sturdy little bush that blooms from early spring until frost. 75c; 2 for \$1.25.

Rosa Rouletti. At a recent rose show a dozen blooms of this rose were exhibited in a walnut shell nestling in the heart of a Belle of Portugal rose. Flowers are of perfect form, fully double, dark pink in color. A very healthy little plant, growing cheerfully and blooming freely under almost any conditions. The world's smallest rose. 75c; 2 for \$1.25.

TOM THUMB
A thimbleful of beauty.



***Picture.** (1932) Pink. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

President Herbert Hoover. (1930) The buds, borne upright on long, strong stems, are long and pointed. The inner side of the outer petals is dark pink and rose, the reverse side is orange streaked with red; the center petals are shaded salmon and apricot. It is very fragrant and an exceptionally vigorous grower. 60c.

Radio. (1937) Plant Patent 197. Yellow and pink. Described on page 39. \$1.25.

Rapture. Dark shell pink. Described on page 37. 60c.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Long buds, varying in color from deep coppery pink to orange and red. Petals of open blooms are pure golden yellow on the inside and stained on the outside with copper and red. Growth is somewhat dwarf but flowers are always produced on long stems that are slender but strong. 60c.

***Rochefort.** (1935) Coppery orange. Described on page 39. Patented. \$1.25.

***Rome Glory.** (1937) Crimson red. Described on page 39. Patented. \$1.50.

***Rouge Mallerin.** (1934) Red. Described on page 37. \$1.00.

***Saturnia.** (1933) Patented. Red and yellow. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

***Senora Gari.** (1934) Apricot. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

Shot Silk. Pink and yellow. Described on page 37. 60c.

***Signora.** (1935) Orange cerise. Described on page 39. Patented. \$1.25.

***Sister Therese.** (1930) Vigorous growth and profuse bloom distinguish this new yellow rose. Because of its height it is excellent for background planting. Buds are borne on extra long stems; they are golden yellow, sometimes streaked with red on the outer petals. Open flowers change to creamy yellow. 75c.

***Snowbird.** (1934) White. Described on page 39. \$1.00.

***Southport.** (1934) Red. Described on page 37. 75c.

***Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard.** (1931) A lovely rose with exquisite buds of deep rose-pink. The open flower is quite double with a golden glow shining up through the rose-pink petals. 75c.

Susan Louise. Pink. Described on page 37. 60c.

Talisman. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. It has fragrance equal to Mme. Butterfly and blooms as profusely as Mme. Edouard Herriot. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. 60c.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY" CLIMBING ROSES

For beauty and for economy of space plant climbing roses. A well-grown climbing rose will produce more flowers than a dozen bush roses. Use climbing roses to cover arbors and pergolas, porches, garden walls, etc. Since they grow quickly, they are ideal for planting to shut out unsightly views and to obtain privacy. Many of the more vigorous growers will climb into the branches of tall trees.

Most varieties will not flower the first year but practically all sorts will bloom freely the second year.

America Pillar. Rosy pink with white centers and long golden stamens. The large clusters of single blooms completely envelop the plant. Very vigorous and rampant climber producing numerous strong canes covered with good foliage. 60c.

Banksia Double Yellow. Blooms profusely in late March and April. Small creamy yellow flowers in clusters on long arching stems. Has no thorns and does not mildew. 60c.

Belle of Portugal. Flowers of soft pink flushed with yellow at base of petals, which are very large. Buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of remarkable size. Foliage light green. A rampant grower but requires about three years to produce a heavy crop of bloom. One of the loveliest roses grown. 60c.

Black Boy. An Australian rose that is becoming very popular. Dark red blossoms, fairly double and slightly fragrant. Extremely vigorous grower. 60c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber



Cherokee Pink. Ruddy pink flowers of large size, single and borne profusely in spring months. An early bloomer. 60c.

Clg. Cecile Brunner. A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a soft rose-pink. 60c.

Clg. Dame Edith Helen. (1931) Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double pink blooms are borne on strong, vigorous climbing canes. 60c.

***Clg. Etoile de Hollande.** The good qualities of the bush form are repeated in this vigorous climber. Its large, dark red blooms are fragrant and foliage is exceptionally healthy. 75c.

Clg. Golden Emblem. The flowers are identical with those of the bush type illustrated in color on page 39, but the climber produces long vigorous, climbing canes. One plant of this rampant climber will produce a profusion of



Climbing Mme. Butterfly

lovely red and gold buds that open to the glorious blooms for which Golden Emblem is justly famous. 75c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. The buds are long, slender and of exquisite delicacy of form. 60c.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center pale lemon; large, full and of beautiful form. 60c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young violet-red. 60c.

***Clg. La Reve.** A hardy, yellow climber blooming only in Spring. Loosely double flowers of clear golden yellow produced in open clusters. 60c.

Clg. Los Angeles. Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals. Buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant. 60c.

Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Has all the charm of the bush type in addition to vigorous climbing qualities. Slender, shapely buds of shell-pink with gold base. Sweetly fragrant. 60c.

Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Brilliant coral-red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange. Flowers are slightly larger and more brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous. 60c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

Clg. President Herbert Hoover. (1932) A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose. Identical in color and form of bloom with bush form. 60c.

Clg. Rose Marie. A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous. Its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers. 60c.

***Clg. Shot Silk.** (1931) Has all the beauty and disease resistance of the bush type but is a strong vigorous climber. Will endure shade better than any other pink climbing rose and blooms freely all season. 60c.

Clg. Talisman. (1931) This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose. Like the bush form, it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form and is very free blooming. 60c.

Mermaid. This rose is more of a trailer than a climber. Flowers are very large, single, creamy-yellow, with large tuft of showy golden yellow stamens. Constantly in bloom from May to December. An excellent bank cover. Prune lightly or not at all. Remarkably disease resistant. 75c.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. (1927) It is to be regretted that this lovely Spanish rose has been given such an awkward name but because of its unusual beauty it is increasing in popularity despite this handicap. The long-pointed buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center. Petals are charming-

ly curled. Blooming season follows that of Belle of Portugal and the two may be planted near together with pleasing results. Flowers are produced on extra long stems. 60c.

Marechal Niel. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, large, full and globular; of good form and fragrant. Growth robust, climbing and free-flowering. This grand rose originated seventy years ago and still retains its popularity. Does not do best near the coast, as it likes heat. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color, remaining bright until the flowers fall, is in a class by itself. The blooms of medium size clothe the plant with a blazing mantle in the early summer months. A tall hedge of this rose is a wonderful sight. 60c.

Reveil Dijonnais. A vigorous climber with clusters of semi-double blooms of rose-red with golden centers. Blooms heavily in spring and sparingly in summer. Foliage thick, glossy and healthy. 75c.

Royal Scarlet. Gorgeous crimson flowers; darker and earlier than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Buds are small but of exquisite form. Blooms in greatest profusion. 60c.

Silver Moon. Long, creamy buds followed by beautiful semi-double flowers four to five inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The petals are of great substance. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired. 60c.



Climbing Rose Marie

"Roeding's Quality" climbing roses are No. 1 Grade, large, two-year-old plants. They will make a vigorous growth the first year after planting but will not produce flowers until the second year.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN
CALIFORNIA

Varieties marked * are of recent
introduction.

STANDARD ROSES for Accent Plantings

Standard or Tree Roses are much in demand for use as accents. They are ideally suited for planting in formal gardens, along walks, or in cemeteries and public gardens. It is often possible to plant bulbs or bedding plants beneath them, thus "Double-decking" the garden. "Roeding's Quality" Standard Roses are budded 40 inches above the ground on clean, vigorous canes of I X L stock. They have well developed, two-year-old heads and will produce a lot of flowers the first summer after planting. The quality of this year's crop of Standard Roses is unexcelled.

Proper pruning is essential. Shorten in the head and thin out the branches each year. The first two years wrap the stems with burlap or paper to prevent sunburn injury. Cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.

The price of varieties marked with an * is \$3.00 each; in lots of 10 or more \$2.75 each; other varieties are \$2.50 each; 10 or more \$2.25 each. Prices do not include shipping charges.

*Angels Mateu
Chas. P. Kilham
Dainty Bess
Dame Edith Helen
*Duquesa de Pernaranda
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande

Feu Joseph Looymans
Golden Emblem
*Hinrich Gaede
Joanna Hill
Mari Dot
*McGredy's Ivory
Mrs. P. S. Dupont

Mrs. Sam McGredy
Pres. Herbert Hoover
Rapture
*Southport
Talisman
*Rouge Mallerin

(For detailed descriptions of varieties see Bush Roses on pages 38 to 43.)



Standard Rose

HOW TO GROW ROSES



PREPARATION OF SOIL. Soil should be prepared a month or two before the roses are to be planted. Dig soil to a depth of two feet. If drainage is poor, put six inches of sharp sand, fine gravel or cinders at the bottom of the bed. This will serve to carry away excess moisture. Fill the bed to the level of the surrounding area with a mixture of good loam and 10 per cent well-rotted manure.

PLANTING. When your rosebushes are received from the nursery, unpack them carefully. Cut away any dead or bruised roots or branches. When you are planting, put the roses in a bucket of water and take them out only as you are ready to put them in the soil. Do not expose them to drying winds.

Dig the hole large enough to more than accommodate the roots without cramping them. Mound up the soil slightly in the bottom of the hole so the bush will set firmly on the earth with the roots slanting downward and outward. Fill in the earth about two-thirds of the way tramping it down firmly, then pour in 5 or 10 gallons of water. When the water has soaked away, fill in with soil to the top of the hole but do not tramp. In a day or two, when the soil is settled fill in with more soil if necessary to level the bed. If any growth should start from below the bud union it should be cut off cleanly close up to the root.

WATERING. During periods when the natural rainfall is not sufficient to keep the ground moist, roses should be given a thorough soaking at least once a week. In hot, dry weather more frequent watering may be necessary. The best method of watering is by means of trenches around the plants into which water may run slowly so that it will soak deeply into the soil.

Within a day or two after each irrigation, the surface of the soil should be stirred to avoid baking or cracking. Where the soil is stiff and hard, it is advisable to supply a mulch of peat moss or decayed vegetable matter.

FERTILIZATION. A good mulching of fairly fresh cow manure while the roses are dormant is most beneficial. We recommend GAVIOTA as a good commercial fertilizer for roses.

PRUNING. Proper pruning of roses can only be learned by actual experience. Most gardeners fail to prune enough. Heavy pruning produces larger blooms. The idea in pruning is to encourage vigorous new growth and to remove weak and worthless branches. Roses should be pruned back to six or eight inches when planted. At the end of the first growing season each of these main branches should have one or two new branches. Cut these new branches back to about six inches; removing any weak growth and also any branches that crowd or grow in to the center of the bush.

December 15 to March 1 is the best season for dormant pruning. A light pruning may be given in summer when weak and interfering branches should be removed and the bushes cut back slightly.

With climbers the framework branches should be trimmed to three or four and these trained up against the wall or trellis fanwise. The first two seasons these should be cut back at least one-third. Most climbers are benefited by a fairly heavy pruning every three or four years.

PESTS. In the early spring, before mildew and blackspot are apparent, control them by dusting plants every week or ten days with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. In cool climates spraying with Volck Oil or a similar oil emulsion used according to the manufacturer's directions will be found effective in controlling mildew. Bordelo, a new fungicide, used alone or in combination with Nursery Volck has also been found most effective in controlling mildew. In changing from sulphur to oil sprays or vice versa, allow an interval of three or four weeks to intervene as a



"Roeding's Quality",
No. 1 Grade Rosebush



The same bush shown above,
properly pruned for planting

combination of the two control methods may result in burned foliage. To control plant lice or aphis, spray with a pyrethrum or nicotine spray as often as may be necessary to eradicate the infestation.

When planting a rose garden the best effect is obtained by planting three or more bushes of a variety. The concentration of color gives character to your garden.



Here is as Fine a Peach as You Ever Tasted . . .

and *Early*, too!



THE NECTAR PEACH

NECTAR PEACH

PLANT PATENT NO. 86

Introduced by us 3 years ago as the largest early freestone peach, the Nectar's popularity has grown by leaps and bounds, and deservedly so.

Deliciously Flavored

The firm, creamy white flesh of the Nectar is enhanced with a delicious suggestion of the nectarine flavor. Juicy and sweet, the Nectar flavor is unusual for such an early peach.

Beautifully Colored

The Nectar is every bit as beautiful as pictured on this page. Its attractive blush is a handsome addition to its practically fuzzless skin. You will like the Nectar's size, because it is far and away the largest freestone peach on the market in its season.

Sturdy Growing

Our customers tell us that the Nectar trees outstrip all others planted at the same time in their home orchard. Luxuriant foliage gives the Nectar an important growth advantage, and it bears an early crop, too, which is important in the home orchard. Nectar trees are the pride and joy of the family.

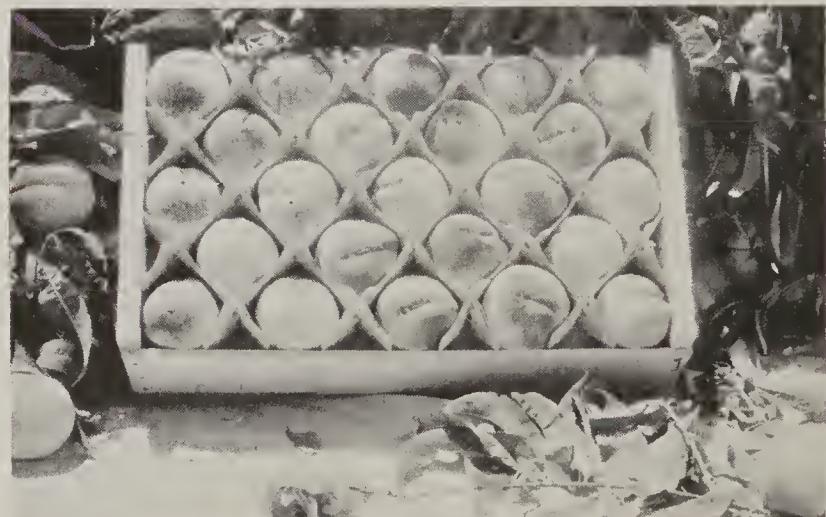
A Moneymaker!

For Local Peach Shippers

The Nectar has plenty of appeal to orchardists shipping to local markets because it gets away from low-price competition. Here is the report on price-per-pound paid for freestone peaches on the Los Angeles market last July 16: Triumphs, 2 @ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; St. Johns, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4c; Imperials, 2 @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Carmens, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Hales Early, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4c; NECTARS, 8c. And the beauty of it is, Nectars go right along leading the field during the two weeks of its season. Trees are thrifty, bear abundantly. There is no question about it—Nectar peaches are a good investment.

For the Highway Market

Displays of appetizing boxes of Nectar peaches, such as pictured on the right, win many friends for highway fruit markets. The largest freestone on the market in its season, the Nectar is bound to bring back customers to the stand where they bought "those delicious Nectar peaches". It will pay you to make room in your orchard for the money-making Nectars that make friends early in the season.



Box of Nectar Peaches

Prices—On Peach and Apricot roots.

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 40	50 to 299
1/2 to 1 1/16"	(4-6')	.55	.40	.30
3/8 to 1/2"	(3-4')	.50	.35	.25
1/4 to 3/8"	(2-3')	.45	.30	.20

Add 20 cents Royalty to all prices.

Please write for prices on trees for commercial plantings.

Nectar trees are distributed exclusively by us on the Pacific Coast, in Mountain States and Foreign Countries.

HOW TO PLANT and CARE for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

● In our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months. Plants grown in pots, or established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Fill the hole about three-quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one hand under the ball; with the other steadyng the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not remove the burlap from the ball as it will soon rot. Always leave a basin around the tree so water will soak in instead of running away from the tree.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half the bottom, then reverse

the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough whitewashing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the trees.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking.

Planting Suggestions

● Though suggestions given here are based on conditions in Central Coastal California, they will for the most part be found suitable for other sections. We will be glad to have our customers write us for more detailed information on their individual problems.

Trees for shade

Arizona Ash
Elms
Frostfighter Walnuts
Maples
Oriental Planes
Poplars

Windbreaks

Bamboo
Casuarinas
Cypress
Eucalyptus
Pines
Poplars

Hedges

Arbor Vitae
Berberis
Boxwood
Euonymus
Heather
Pittosporum
Viburnum

Flowering Trees for Early Color

Deciduous Magnolia
Flowering Apricot
Flowering Cherry
Flowering Crabapple
Flowering Peach
Hawthorn
Laburnum

Flowering Shrubs for Border Plantings

Crepe Myrtle
Deutzia
Flowering Pomegranate
Hibiscus
Spirea
Weigela

Foundation Planting and General Garden Use

Berberis
Broom
Camellia
Choisya
Cistus
Cotoneaster
Daphne
Mahonia
Myrtus
Pyracantha

Plants for Dry Slopes

Callistemon
Cassia
Cistus
Cytisus
Leptospermum
Oleander

Plants for Shaded Areas

Aucuba
Azalea

Camellia

Daphne (in warmer sections)
Hydrangea
Mahonia
Rhododendron
Sarcococca
Viburnum

Rhus ovata

Umbellularia
Spirea douglasii

New and Unusual Plants

Abelia floribunda
Abutilon Dwarf Red
Aster fruticosa
Brunfelsia

Buddleia salviifolia
Bruckenthalia
Cistus Silver Pink
Convolvulus cneorum

Mitchell Brooms (Cytisus)

Cotoneaster decora

Escallonia edenensis

Grevillea obtusifolia

Ilex perneryi

Osmanthus delavayi

Pyracantha rogersiana

Pyracantha Weaver's Superb

Aurora Flowering Peach

Chas. Abraham Flowering

Apricot

California Native Shrubs and Trees

Berberis nevini
Carpenteria californica
Ceanothus
Dendromecon rigida
Fremontia mexicana
Garrya elliptica
Photinia arbutifolia
Pickeringea montana
Prunus lyoni
Quercus agrifolia
Rhamnus californica
Rhus laurina

Plants with Aromatic Foliage

Lavender
Rosemary
Laurus
Umbellularia
Myrtus
Diosma
Eugenia

A Permanent Garden Asset...

Roeding's Quality Deciduous Shade Trees

● Deciduous trees are those that drop their leaves in winter. As a class they are the most rapid-growing trees and are easily transplanted in winter. They are well suited for planting as shade or avenue trees as they give shade only in summer and admit desired sunlight during winter.

ACER . . . Maple

Acer dasycarpum. (Silver Maple) Quebec to Florida. A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. palmatum. (Japanese Maple) Japan, Korea. Small trees, handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich color. In early spring

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch



they are reddish-bronze gradually changing to dark green with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. palmatum dissectum. (Lace Leaf Japanese Maple) Japan. Small, drooping tree with heavily cut, fern-like foliage, remaining red during most of the spring and summer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.25; 18 to 24 in., \$3.75.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple) Europe, Western Asia. Large, round-headed tree with heavy, dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Purple-leaf Maple) The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

AESCRULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea. (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut) Balkans. A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$3.75.

BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba. (European White Birch) Europe. Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch) Europe. Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow-white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.75; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.25.

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa. Illinois to Arkansas. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.



European White Birch

FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvatica riversi. (Copper Beech) Europe. Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., \$12.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus velutina. (Modesto Type Arizona Ash) The common Arizona Ash has long been noted for its sturdy resistance to adverse conditions. This new type, known as "Modesto Ash," grows much more rapidly than the type and is a handsomer tree. Most desirable in every way. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

F. viridis. (Green Ash) Maine to Florida. A native tree that is excellent for planting in cold, damp situations. Makes a neat and symmetrical shade tree. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). (Maiden Hair Tree) China. A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1 1/2 ft., 75c.

KOELREUTARIA

Koelreutaria paniculata. (Golden Rain Tree) China, Japan. Large, finely divided leaves which are brilliant copper in early spring. Immense panicles of bright yellow flowers followed by balloon-shaped, bronze-red seed pods. A striking tree at all seasons. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua. (Sweet Gum) Connecticut to Florida. Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00.



Oriental Plane
Platanus orientalis

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree) Massachusetts to Gulf States. A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

MELIA

Melia azedarach unembraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree) Asia. One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical umbrella-like head without trimming. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

PLATANUS... Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. (European Sycamore. Oriental Plane) A handsome tree of large proportions widely used for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

POPULUS... Poplar

Populus candicans. (Balm of Gilead) Europe. Rapid growing, tall, large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar) A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

P. nigra italicica. Europe, Asia. Slender, erect Lombardy Poplars lining a driveway with their foliage shimmering in the sunlight present a picture of striking beauty. They are frequently used as accent trees in large plantings where their upward growing branches produce a very vigorous effect. They are also unsurpassed for use as a screen

or windbreak. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., 90c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

QUERCUS... Oak

Quercus coccinea. (Scarlet Oak) Maine to Florida. A well-formed and robust growing tree. Foliage acutely cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25.

Q. palustris. (Pink Oak) Massachusetts to Delaware. A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.25.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak) New Jersey to Gulf States. An excellent street tree of fairly rapid growth. Foliage turns to russet and copper in autumn. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., with branched heads, \$2.25.

ROBINIA... Locust

Robinia hispida macrophylla. (Rose Acacia) S. E. United States. Flowers dark rosy-pink, borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 8 ft., \$4.00.

R. pseudacacia. (Black Locust) Central United States. A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green, flowers white and very fragrant. Very drought resistant. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. (Pink Locust) Rapid growing, tall tree with long racemes of fragrant, pale pink blooms. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

MORUS... Mulberry

Morus multicaulis. China. A rapid growing shade tree with glossy, light green leaves. In the Orient the leaves are fed to silkworms. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

SALIX... Willow

Salix babylonica. China. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

S. babylonica aurea. (Golden Weeping Willow) China. Differs from the common variety in having golden-yellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash) Europe. A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

STERCULIA

Sterculia platanifolia. (Chinese Parasol Tree) A deciduous form of the bottle tree. Leaves are like immense maple leaves, but thick and leathery. A large round-topped tree when mature. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ULMUS... Elm

Ulmus americana. (American or White Elm) Eastern United States. Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of



Chinese Elm
Ulmus pumila

American trees. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

U. pumila. (Chinese or Siberian Elm) North China. Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Deciduous Shade Trees can be best transplanted in their dormant state, between December 15 and April 1. During this period the trees are shipped without earth on their roots and weigh comparatively little. During the remainder of the year we can supply most shade trees established in containers, but shipping costs are higher under these conditions.

Pink Locust
Robinia pseudacacia decaisneana





Painted Trumpet



Bougainvillea braziliensis



Clematis Ramona

To Soften Harsh Lines . . . To Frame Vistas . . .

Roeding's Quality

CLIMBING and TRAILING PLANTS

● Vines contribute very much to the beauty of the garden. Use them to soften harsh angles, to frame lovely vistas, or to screen undesirable views. Since their flowers are produced in masses they are important factors in providing color.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper) E. United States. Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata). (Tree-bine) South America. Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. Gal. cans, 60c each, 10 for \$5.00.

A. tricuspidata. (Boston Ivy) Japan, China. Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for \$4.50.

BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower

Bignonia cherere (Phaedranthus buccinatorius). Mexico. Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. speciosa (B. violacea) (Clytostoma). (Painted Trumpet) South America. Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. tweediana (B. unguis-cati). (Cat-claw) Tropical America. Foliage beautifully glossy; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. venusta (Pyrostegia). (Flaming Trumpet) Brazil. Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. Gal. cans, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea braziliensis. (B. spectabilis) South America. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. 5-gal. cans, \$3.00; gal. cans, 75c.

B. Crimson Lake. More tender than B. braziliensis. Flowers are brilliant rose-red. 5-gal. cans, \$3.50; gal. cans, 90c.

B. Mrs. Praetorius. A new variety with flowers of clear copper color. As hardy as Crimson Lake. 5-gal. cans, \$3.50; gal. cans, \$1.00.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly-scented flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00. April delivery.

C. ascoensis. Large, star-like flowers of azure blue with a circle center of creamy stamens. Blooms from July to September. \$1.50. April delivery.

C. Comtesse de Bouchaud. The nearest clear pink Hybrid Clematis. Large flowers from July to September. \$1.50. April delivery.

C. Elsa Spaeth. Bright blue with darker center. One of the best new varieties. \$1.50. April delivery.

C. henryi. Immense, single white blooms. Gal. cans, \$1.00. April delivery.

C. jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Gal. cans, \$1.00. April delivery.

C. Lawsoniana. Blue flushed with mauve. Large overlapping petals. Blooms from June to August. \$1.50. April delivery.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender-pink; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00.

C. montana. Himalayas. Small, white flowers in April. Will grow in shade. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. montana rubens. Small, fragrant, pink flowers becoming darker pink when fully matured. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. paniculata. Japan. Produces myriads of small, creamy white flowers in September. A rampant climber. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. Ramona. Lovely lavender-blue; large single flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.00. April delivery.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). (Climbing Fig) China, Japan. Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Gal. cans, 50c.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Quart cans, 35c.

GELSEMIUM

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine) Virginia to Gulf States. Hardy, evergreen vine with attractive glossy foliage. The fragrant, yellow jasmine-like flowers open in late winter and early spring. Especially good in hot sections. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. Australia. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet-blue, pea-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla. Australia. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

HEDERA . . . Ivy

Hedera helix. (English Ivy) Europe, Asia. Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. helix caenwoodi. Has small, deeply cut leaves on a gracefully trailing vine. Daintier in appearance than *H. helix minima*. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. helix conglomerata. A dwarf type with small leaves in irregular bunches. One of the best for pot culture. 4-in. pots, 75c.

Confederate Jasmine
Rynchospermum jasminoides



H. helix minima. (Small Leaf English Ivy) Leaves small, deeply cut; branches slender and graceful; a fine sort for covering walls or chimneys. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. helix variegata. (Variegated English Ivy) This popular silver-streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for \$4.50.

H. maderensis. Canary Islands. Has large, triangular leaves heavily variegated with silver, yellow and margined with pink. The most beautiful variety and very strong growing. Gal. cans, 60c.

JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. China. A half-climbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine) India. Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and delightfully fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

J. humile (J. revolutum). (Italian Yellow Jasmine) Tropical Asia. Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine) China. Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine) China. The most beautiful of all Jasmynes. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. stephanense. (Pink Jasmine) A new Jasmine with very fragrant, light pink flowers, more than an inch in diameter. Gal. cans, 75c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle) Eastern Asia. Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish-purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. etrusca superba. (Giant Honeysuckle) Mediterranean Region. Fast growing variety with hairy, grey-green foliage becoming deciduous in regions of heavy frost. Large clusters of pale pink and yellow flowers with entrancing fragrance. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. hildebrandiana. Burma. A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with a tube four to five inches long; fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender, but hardy in most of San Francisco Bay region. 5-gal. cans, \$6.00; gal. cans, \$1.50.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle) Eastern Asia. Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. sempervirens. (Trumpet Honeysuckle) Connecticut to Gulf States. Evergreen foliage, very showy orange red flowers. A native of our eastern states and quite hardy. Gal. cans, 60c.

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine) Argentina. Deciduous summer



Double Yellow Jasmine
Jasminum primulinum

bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia-like fragrance. Gal. cans, 60c.

PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine) Colombia, Peru. The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine) Northern Andes. Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. edulis. (Passion Fruit) Brazil. Grown commercially in the warmer sections. Rapid growing vine with purple fruits the size of an egg. Fruits may be eaten fresh or used for jam and jellies. Gal. cans, 75c.

Catalonian Jasmine
Jasminum grandiflorum





White Japanese Wisteria
Wisteria floribunda alba



Common Trumpet Vine
Tecoma radicans

PILIOSTEGIA

Piliostegia viburnoides. An excellent, new evergreen climber for shady locations. Leaves thick and glossy like English Laurel; flowers white in large loose clusters in late summer. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. (Cape Plumbago) South Africa. Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frosts. Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. Gal. cans, 50c.

P. capensis alba. A white form of the above plant. Not common but very lovely. Gal. cans, 60c.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum jasminoides (Trachelospermum). Brazil. (Star Jasmine) East India. Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. 5-gal. cans, \$2.50; gal. cans, 85c.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. (Potato Vine) Brazil. Well known evergreen climber;

almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. (Australian Bluebell Creeper) Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very striking little climber. Gal. cans, 60c.

STREPTOSOLON

Streptosolon jamesoni. Colombia, Ecuador. Habit of growth similar to Heliotrope but produces great masses of tubular flowers, brilliant orange and yellow. About as hardy as Lantana. 5-in. pots, 50c.

TECOMA

Tecoma capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle) South Africa. Shrubby climber; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange-red; blooms in late summer and autumn. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

T. jasminoides (Pandorea jasminoides). Australia. Foliage dark green; flowers large, pale pink with rosy-pink throats, borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.



T. radicans (Campsis radicans). (Common Trumpet Vine) Pennsylvania to Gulf States. Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. Gal. cans, 60c.

T. radicans aurea. (Golden Trumpet Vine) A hardy, deciduous climber; grows rapidly and produces in August and September, a profusion of large, clear golden-yellow flowers. Gal. cans, 75c.

VINCA

Vinca major. (Big Leaf Periwinkle) Europe. Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for \$1.50.

V. minor. (Small Leaf Periwinkle) Europe. Has much smaller leaf than the type. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. (Chinese Wisteria) China. Flowers light purple-lavender borne in racemes nearly a foot long, very fragrant. 5-gal. cans, \$2.25; gal. cans, \$1.25.

W. chinensis alba. (White Chinese Wisteria) Flowers creamy-white, borne in short racemes borne at the time young leaves are opening. Gal. cans, \$1.25.

W. floribunda alba. (White Japanese Wisteria) Japan. Very long racemes of beautiful white, fragrant flowers. A late blooming variety. Gal. cans, \$1.25.

W. floribunda rosea. (Pink Japanese Wisteria) Flowers rose-colored suffused shell-pink. A very beautiful and rare variety. 5-gal. cans, \$2.25; gal. cans, \$1.25.

W. violacea flore plena. (Double Violet Wisteria) Short racemes of double, violet-blue flowers. Gal. cans, \$1.25.

STANDARD WISTERIAS

Standard Wisterias are grown to a strong, single stem with a well developed head which permits their use in small gardens. When in full bloom the mass of drooping flowers is most effective. Cut back new growth to maintain compact plants. We can supply well grown specimens, 4 to 5 ft. high in assorted types at \$10.00.

Tecoma jasminoides



Palms, Dracenas, Yuccas

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Mediterranean Region. Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under *Trachycarpus*. The former have long spines on leaf stalk. The latter have none. Extra large plants of any of the following three varieties vary in price from \$20.00 to \$150.00 according to the number of stems and conformation of the individual plants. Single stem plants, 5 to 6 ft., \$15.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$12.50, for the following varieties:

Chamaerops humilis. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Dwarf hardy species with fan-shaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decoration.

C. humilis argentea. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

C. humilis tomentosa. A handsome dwarf palm admirably adapted to indoor and porch decoration, and where the situation does not permit of the larger growing kinds.

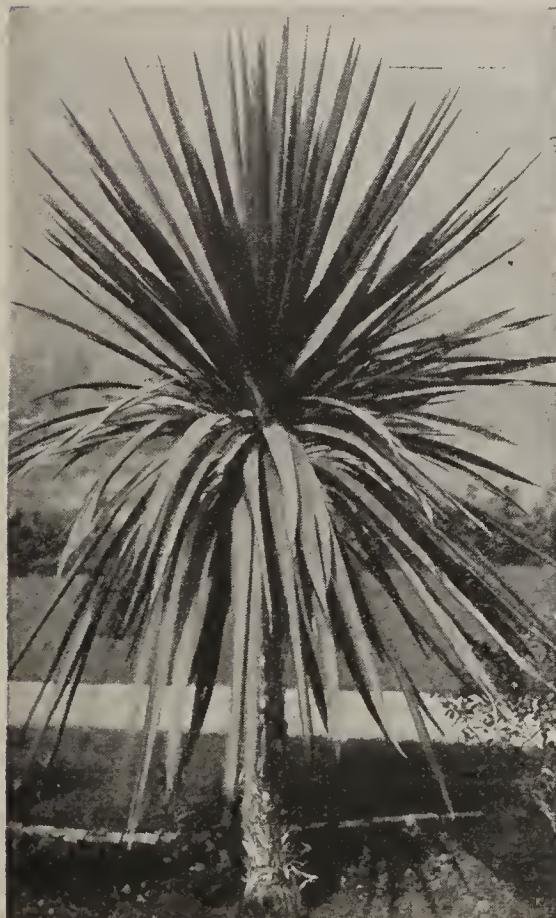
COCOS

Cocos australis. (Pindo Palm) Brazil. A short, stout palm with long, graceful, grey-green leaves; very hardy. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; balled, 18 to 24 in., \$3.50; 5-in. pots, \$1.00.

CORDYLINE . . . Dracena

Cordyline indivisa. (Blue Dracena) Dracena. Strong, slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$6.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

Blue Dracena
Dracena indivisa



CYCAS . . . Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm) Japan. Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long, feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-in. pots, \$4.00; 6-in. pots, \$3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasylirion glaucophyllum. Mexico. Short, round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spikes. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

KENTIA

Kentia fosteriana. Lord Howe Island. The best known palms for indoor growing. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.00.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana) Ethiopia. Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Mexico. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. (Canary Island Palm) The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Windmill Palm
Trachycarpus excelsa



Abyssinian Banana
Musa ensete

P. reclinata. Tropical Africa. Very graceful palm with slender trunk. Not quite as hardy as *P. canariensis*. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

SANSEVERIA

Sansevieria laurenti. Belgian Congo. A very beautiful and durable pot plant. Sends up almost straight leaves, two to three feet high and about two inches wide with slightly undulating margins. The centers of the leaves are silvery green, beautifully marbled with dark green; edges of leaves are striped with yellow lightly mottled with green. Single plants rapidly increase into large clumps. 5-in. pots, \$2.00.

TRACHYCARPUS

Asiatic Fan Palm, known by the dense black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as Chamaerops, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf stalk. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen Palms, 7 to 15 feet, \$25.00 to \$150.00, according to size and conformation. Balled plants of the three varieties listed below are priced as follows; 6 to 8 ft., \$15.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm) Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. (California Fan Palm) Trunk attains four feet in diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., 7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

W. robusta. (Mexican Fan Palm) Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca) Southern United States. Leaves long and narrow; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

BAMBOOS and GRASSES



Golden Bamboo
Phyllostachys aurea



Pampas Grass and
New Zealand Flax Lily

Bambusa fastuosa. (Arundinaria fastuosa) Japan. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75.

Phyllostachys aurea. China, Japan. Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material, especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps, \$1.50.

P. nevini. China. A hardy, somewhat dwarf bamboo which will withstand zero temperatures. Quite decorative and also useful for plant stakes. Balled clumps, \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. marliacea. (Wrinkled Bamboo) China. Remarkable for the zig-zag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved and wrinkled surface. Very graceful with rich green foliage. Balled clumps, \$1.75.

P. quillioi. China. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes green at first, changing to yellow when ripe. Balled clumps or 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. South America. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

C. Roi des Roses. Similar to above but plumes are rosy-lavender when first in bloom. 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. (New Zealand Flax Lily) Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange, borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanish-type plantings. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

P. tenax veitchianum. Foliage green with wide creamy-white stripes. 5-gal. cans, \$2.00.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

"Old Adobe" Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which will make a sod that will endure much trampling. This mixture also contains some white clover. 50c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$4.50.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Good grade, weighing 25 lbs. to the bushel. 40c per lb., 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Astoria Bent. Of creeping habit. \$1.50 per lb., 5 lbs. for \$6.25. (1 lb. will sow 500 to 700 sq. ft.)

White Dutch Clover. 85c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$7.50.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.



GLADIOLUS . . .

Prices of varieties named below are for large size bulbs. We pay postage on Gladiolus within 4th Zone.

10 rate 100 rate

Apricot Glow—Clear warm apricot. Early	\$.45	\$ 4.00
Bagdad—Soft smoky old rose	.80	6.00
Betty Nuthall—Orange-pink, yellow throat	.45	4.00
Commander Koehl—Brilliant deep red	.80	6.00
Coryphee—Clear soft pink	.50	4.50
Dr. F. E. Bennett—Vivid bright scarlet	.45	4.00
Los Angeles—Giant shrimp-pink	.45	4.00
Maid of Orleans—White with cream flush	1.00	8.00
Mammoth White—Immense pure white	.65	5.50
Minuet—Clear orchid lavender	.50	4.50
Mother Machree—Light gray with flashes of pink	.80	6.00
Mrs. Van Konynenburg—Wisteria blue	.50	4.50
Pfitzer's Triumph—Giant orange-red	.50	4.50
Picardy—Delicate apricot peach pink	.65	5.50
Primrose Princess—Finest yellow. Amber shading	.45	4.00
Queen Helen II—Orange-pink. Yellow throat	.80	6.00

10 rate 100 rate

Red Phipps—Orange-red	\$.80	\$ 6.00
Salbach's Orchid—Large clear orchid-rose	.80	6.00
Salbach's Pink—Clear geranium pink	.80	6.00
Souvenir—Daffodil yellow primulinus	.45	4.00
Virginia—Bright red. Popular variety	.45	4.00
Wurtembergia—New red with cream throat	1.00	8.00
Special Mixture—Fifteen beautiful colors	.45	4.00

GOLDEN GODDESS

Plant Patent 77

The best yellow gladiolus yet introduced. Tall, stately spikes with 8 to 12 golden-yellow blooms opening at one time. We offer only No. 1 grade bulbs. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.35; 25 for \$2.85; 100 for \$9.00.

Here miners toiled for gold in 1850 . . .

Now Growing Grounds for Roeding's Quality Trees



How our fruit tree growing grounds at Loomis, Placer county, appear from the windows of fast transcontinental planes on the Sacramento-Reno route. Highway U. S. 40 and overland rail lines in the upper,

right-hand corner of this view annually carry thousands of dollars in California fruits to eastern markets harvested from orchards planted on these rolling foothills.

Your Investment Safeguarded by *extra care* In Every Nursery Operation

Four fundamentals guide the production of Roeding's Quality fruit trees from start to finish:

Careful bud selection from parent trees of known performance.

Exercising every precaution to insure varieties that are true to name.

Use of the best scientific and practical cultural methods.

Supervision of every operation from start to finish on our own grounds by our own men.

Peach on peach. Apricot on apricot. Almond on alm. Prune on myro.



Every orchardist knows the importance of good soil and crop rotation to the successful development of fruit trees. Here at Loomis there is plenty of room for eight separate crops of trees. As soon as the 1939 supply is dug from the nursery rows, back goes this acreage into soil-building grains. Not until the late 1940's will we consider this ground to be in perfect condition for growing Roeding's Quality fruit trees.

Here is the Result . . .

Look at these beautiful trees dug at random from our Loomis growing grounds in September! Similar trees placed on exhibit at the state and county fairs drew enthusiastic approval from commercial and home orchardists alike. You will agree with us that extra care pays big dividends when we get results like these.



Stayman's Winesap (above). Labeled plain "Winesap" on the fruit stands in November and December, this beautiful, large, round, carmine-red apple seldom fails to attract admiring attention from all who see it. The flesh is greenish-white, firm and tart to the taste. The tree is vigorous, spreading and productive. Stayman's Winesap should be planted with another variety to provide pollination. A splendid variety for home orchards.



PLANT ROEDING'S QUALITY TREES FOR A SOUND INVESTMENT

Red June (right). This is one of the earliest varieties for home orchards and local markets, ripening in most sections in the month of July. The Red June makes a fine dessert apple. The fruit is handsomely colored with red, suffused with yellow and is of medium size. The flesh is white, tender and slightly subacid. Here is a splendid variety for people in the interior valleys, for whom many varieties do not prove satisfactory.

Roeding's Quality APPLE TREES

Apples prefer a cool, temperate climate, and their production in California is restricted almost entirely to coastal valleys and mountain districts. Only a few early varieties do well in the interior. For commercial production, apples are not planted closer than 25 feet apart and in fertile valley soils are planted as far as 35 feet apart. "Roeding's Quality" apple trees are grown on the finest grade seedlings obtainable in the Pacific Northwest. Budwood is selected from trees with known high productivity.

Long a favorite in the home orchard, the apple bears a delicious, as well as ornamental, fruit. We recommend the following varieties as particularly suitable for home orchard planting in the order of their ripening: Red June, Red Astrachan, Skinner's Seedling, Jonathan, Red Delicious, Winter Banana, Stayman's Winesap and Yellow Newtown Pippin.

APPLES . . . On Apple Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
$\frac{1}{8}$ " and up	(6-8')	.60	.45	.35
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ "	(4-6')	.50	.40	.30
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(3-4')	.45	.35	.25
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ "	(2-3')	.40	.30	.20

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Blacktwig. Late Fall. Fine as an understock for Yellow Newtown Pippin and other varieties. Exceptionally vigorous and spreading. Produces good quality fruit, good size and red in color.

Delicious. Oct.-Nov. Very popular for commercial planting. Tree is vigorous, spreading and of uniform growth. The tender, white flesh is all that the name implies. Shape of fruit is long and tapering, ribbed; skin yellow streaked with crimson. Popular in mountain and foothill areas.

Gravenstein. July-Aug. The most popular commercial summer apple in California. Fruit is medium to large; skin is yellow, striped with red. Excellent flavor. Red Delicious is a good pollinator for this variety.

Jonathan. Sept.-Oct. A popular commercial and home orchard variety enjoying a wide range of climatic conditions. Fruit is medium size, bright red,

QUANTITY RATES

The total number of trees ordered determines which quantity rate applies. For example, if an order is composed of 12 peaches, 27 apricots and 35 prunes, a total of 74 trees, the customer uses the 50 to 299 rate in determining the price of each of these varieties. Nut bearing trees (except almonds) should be figured separately, as should citrus and subtropical fruits, grapevines and berry plants. Strawberries should not be included with other small fruits in determining quantity rates.



Red Delicious. Oct.-Nov. A deep red colored Delicious, outranking the parent in every respect. This beautiful fruit colors early and brings premium prices in all markets, as it satisfies increasing demand for highly-colored red apples. Its abundant production and beauty makes it a favorite in the home orchard, as well.



WORK YOUR GROUND WELL BEFORE PLANTING, IT PAYS!

sometimes reddish-black. Creamy flesh of excellent flavor

Red Astrachan. July. Popular early variety. The red fruit of fair size is good for cooking and eating fresh. Especially adapted to the warm interior valleys and a good cropper.

Red Rome Beauty. Oct.-Nov. Has all of the fine qualities of the parent plus a good, red color. Tree grows to medium size and bears quickly. Fruit is medium size, rather oblong; flesh greenish white, fine grained, juicy and slightly subacid.

Skinner's Seedling. July-Aug. A splendid eating and cooking apple popular in the home orchard. Fruit large and light green; flesh very white, tender, crisp, sweet and very delicious. Its midsummer ripening period is a particular advantage to Skinner's Seedling.

White Astrachan. July. An early, local market variety. Tree is hardy, of compact and vigorous growth. Fruit is large, greenish-white. Flesh highly acid, making it one of the best of the cooking apples. This is a fine variety for the interior valleys.

White Winter Pearmain. Oct.-Nov. Splendid shipping and home orchard variety. Tree vigorous and good cropper. Fruit is large, oblong; skin is pale yellow with pink blush on sunny side. Russet dots over all. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, tender and juicy.

Winter Banana. Oct.-Nov. Highly prized in local markets for its shapely, beautiful fruit. Fruit is large, pale yellow with a decided red blush; flesh crisp, tender. Should be planted with another variety for pollinization. A quick bearer adapted to coastal climate.

Yellow Belleflower. Sept.-Oct. A well-known fall apple bearing large fruit, oblong and ribbed. Skin is yellow, touched with green, has a pink blush. Flesh is white, firm, tender and juicy. Very aromatic and highly prized for cooking. Should be planted with another variety for pollinization.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. December. The winter apple supreme. Has a wide planting range and is an excellent keeper. Fruit is large, golden yellow with some russetting. Flesh is creamy white, firm, tender and slightly acid. Excellent for eating and cooking.

CRABAPPLES

Red Siberian. August. Fruit small and bright red in color. Flesh subacid; fine for cider, jellies and preserves. The tree is an erect grower and bears at an early age.

Transcendent. September. Fruit is large, golden yellow with red cheek; flesh subacid, crisp and tender. The tree is a remarkably strong grower.

Yellow Siberian. September. Fruit large, golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh is juicy, subacid and of very good quality.



First down and plenty to go on this tasty Red Delicious apple.

How Roeding's Quality Trees Are Graded

In accordance with the recently enacted state laws governing grades and standards of nursery stock, our trees are graded by caliper rather than by height. This insures the fruit grower a uniform planting when the trees are cut back and set in his new orchard. Caliper grades and corresponding relative heights are shown in this catalog in each price classification. Each tree or each bundle of trees shipped by the California Nursery bears a label clearly stating the grade and variety.

YUCCA TREE PROTECTORS

We recommend tree protectors to protect young trees against sunburn, borers, rabbits, etc. These protectors are cheap, durable, and an excellent investment. All sizes are 7 in. wide. Weight varies from 9 to 22 pounds per 100.

Length	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$22.00
24 in. ....	.90	1.25	2.00	17.50
20 in. ....	.85	1.20	1.85	15.50
18 in. ....	.80	1.10	1.75	14.00
16 in. ....	.70	1.00	1.50	13.00
14 in. ....	.60	.85	1.30	12.00
12 in. ....	.50	.75	1.20	11.00

No order for less than 25 protectors accepted.



The sun drenched Los Altos Hills in Santa Clara County are famous for tree-ripened apricots.

**ROEDING'S
QUALITY APRICOTS**
... lead the field in yield!

• Careful selection of our apricot budwood from trees producing high yields of good quality fruit, most typical of their variety, gives the grower a real start toward maximum return from his Roeding's Quality orchard. We are proud of the enviable performance of our customers' trees in all districts.

The apricot is distinctly a California fruit, adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions in this state, and grown in all sections where stone fruits are produced. The apricot is further adapted to a wide range of soil conditions because we propagate it on apricot, myrobalan and peach roots. Planting distances vary from 22 to 26 feet.

Varieties suitable for home orchard planting in ripening order are: Blenheim, Routier's Peach (interior valley), Hemskirke (coast) and Moorpark (coast).

On Peach and Apricot Roots

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
1/2 to 1 1/8"	(4-6')	.50	.40	.30
3/8 to 1/2"	(3-4')	.45	.35	.25
1/4 to 3/8"	(2-3')	.40	.30	.20

On Myrobalan Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
1/2 to 1 1/8"	(4-6')	.50	.40	.35
3/8 to 1/2"	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
1/4 to 3/8"	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Blenheim. California's leading apricot and deserving of its popularity. The fruit is large, of good form, attractive in appearance and of excellent quality. It is used for canning, drying and shipping fresh. Besides the merits of the fruit itself, it is one of the heaviest and most consistent producers. In addition to its commercial desirability, it is in large demand for the home orchard. We grow the genuine Losse Blenheim, rec-

ognized as the leading strain in this variety.

Derby Royal. Early June. The best early shipping apricot, popular in the Winters and other early shipping districts. The fruit is of good size, very sweet, and firm enough to make a good shipper. The flesh is lighter in color than the Royal and it clings slightly to the pit. Ripens a week earlier than Royal. Our budwood comes from a

genuine Derby Royal orchard in the Winters district. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

Hemskirke. July. A fine, large apricot of attractive appearance and excellent flavor. Not recommended for interior valleys. (On peach root only.)

Moorpark. July. Considered by many to be the best flavored and most delicious of all apricots. The fruit is extra large, round, and of deep apricot color. It is unexcelled for eating fresh and commands a price premium in the dried market. Not recommended for the interior valleys on account of shy bearing. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

Newcastle Early. May-Early June. One of the earliest of all apricots. Used for shipping and recommended for early districts where it ripens as much as 25 days ahead of Royal. The fruit is medium size, good color and fair in quality. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

Routier's Peach. June. A very large, handsome variety, popular in the interior valleys as a home orchard variety. The flesh is juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. (On peach root only.)

Royal. June. Very similar to Blenheim, but the strain we grow ripens several days before Blenheim. The Royal is California's leading shipping apricot and used extensively for canning and drying. It succeeds in nearly all apricot districts and enjoys a good reputation as an all-purpose variety.

Tilton. July. The leading commercial variety in the San Joaquin Valley and the latest apricot to ripen. It is used extensively for drying, canning and shipping fresh. The fruit is highly colored and very large. The Tilton is not recommended for coastal districts.

Bing. June. California's finest shipping cherry and highly prized for the home orchard. The fruit is very large, heart-shaped, with a smooth, glossy skin; deep maroon verging to black in color. The flesh is very firm, meaty and of fine flavor. Because of its productiveness, the Bing is popular in all cherry sections.

Black Tartarian. Late May. The most widely grown early cherry. The fruit is black, of good size, and one of the finest in flavor. We select our Black Tartarian budwood from an orchard producing extra large fruit.

Chapman. April. While not the earliest cherry in existence, it is the earliest good cherry and we recommend it for early shipping districts. It is a medium large, black cherry of very good flavor. (On Mahaleb root only.)



CHERRY POLLINATION

Sweet cherries should be planted with a pollinizer for maximum production. Black Tartarian is a good pollinizer for Bing, Chapman, Lambert and Royal Anne. A home orchardist with space for only one variety should plant the self-fruitful Black Tartarian.

Discriminating orchardists are pleased with this generous eyeful of uniform cherry trees at our Loomis nursery in July.

Roeding's Quality CHERRY TREES

• California cherries thrive best in coastal districts or those interior sections tempered by coastal influences. They require deep, well drained soils; soil moisture must be maintained throughout the growing season. Cherries are planted 28 to 32 feet apart in commercial orchards.

Our cherry trees are the result of propagating carefully selected buds on the best seedlings obtainable. We offer the grower his choice of either mazzard or mahaleb root stock. Cherries are popular in the home orchard because of their early ripening. Suitable varieties, in the order of ripening, are: Black Tartarian, Bing, Royal Anne and Lambert.

CHERRIES ... On Mahaleb and Mazzard Roots

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
$\frac{1}{8}$ " up	(6-8')	\$.60	\$.45	\$.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ "	(4-6')	.50	.40	.35
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ "	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Lambert. Late June. This is our latest cherry and planted in districts where a late variety is valuable in prolonging the cherry season. (On Mahaleb root only.)

Royal Anne (Napoleon Biggareau) June. The only cherry used for commercial canning in California. It enjoys popularity as a home orchard variety. The tree is long lived, grows to a very large size and produces enormous crops. The fruit is large, light amber in color, suffused with red, and of excellent quality.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. May. The earliest sour cherry and popular with housewives everywhere for culinary uses. The fruit is medium size, dark red and juicy. The trees, of spreading and drooping habit, produce very large crops.

English Morello. June. The standard late, red juice sour cherry, and one of the best. It is excellent for canning and culinary uses. The fruit is medium large, dark red approaching black when ripe. Produces large crops.

• SELECT FROM THE WEST'S
LARGEST COMMERCIAL AS-
SORTMENT OF FRUIT TREES





California youngsters enjoy delicious peaches

USE THESE POPULAR VARIETIES IN YOUR Home Orchard . . .

Listed in ripening order

Briggs Red May. June. An early peach of good quality, similar to Alexander but better in flavor. Fruit is medium size, wonderful red in color; flesh white, juicy and sweet, partially free.

Nectar. June. (Plant patent No. 86) Deserves first choice in the family orchardist's list. Fully described and priced on page 48. (Available on apricot root also.)

Hale's Early. Early July. A large white-fleshed, attractive peach, of excellent flavor and aroma. Not planted commercially but highly recommended for the home orchard. Skin is splashed with red; flesh sweet and delicious.

Strawberry Free. July. An especially good white-fleshed freestone for the home orchard. The fruit is large and attractive; the flesh very sweet, tender, juicy and rich.

Foster. July. A yellow freestone similar to Early Crawford but superior to that variety in many respects. The fruit is good size and attractive in color; flesh firm, sweet and juicy.

Fay Elberta. July. A yellow freestone somewhat similar to Elberta. It has a smaller pit and ripens a few days earlier than Elberta. A good shipper and a splendid home orchard variety.

Rio Oso Gem. August. (Plant patent No. 84.) A new, beautiful, large yellow freestone ripening after J. H. Hale. The fruit resembles J. H. Hale but claims higher color and sweeter flavor. The flesh is yellow, sweet and delicious. (Add 10 cents royalty.)

Salway. September. An old standard late freestone, still popular for shipping and as a late home orchard variety. The fruit is large, borne on a vigorous and productive tree. Flesh is yellow.

Everybody Likes Roeding's Quality Freestone ^V Peaches

• The peach is one of California's leading deciduous fruit trees, being grown successfully in many parts of the state. The trees bloom later than almonds and apricots and often succeed in locations too frosty for those fruits. Peach trees come into bearing early, often producing commercial crops the third year. Full bearing trees are enormous yielders—crops of 15 to 20 tons per acre are not uncommon.

The rich, sandy loams of the interior valleys are ideal for peach culture. The fruit likes a warm summer climate and ample moisture. The trees should be planted from 20 to 24 feet apart. Our assortment includes all of the varieties of commercial importance.

FREESTONE PEACHES . . . On Peach Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
1/2 to 1 1/8"	(4-6')	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30
3/8 to 1/2"	(3-4')	.45	.35	.25
1/4 to 3/8"	(2-3')	.40	.30	.20

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Note: Add 10 cents royalty for Rio Oso Gem. See page 48 for Nectar prices.

General List.

Alexander. June. One of the leading early shipping peaches. The fruit is medium size, well colored and attractive. The flesh is greenish-white and partially free.

Babcock. Early July. A new freestone developed to meet the requirements of the mild climate in Southern California. Resistant to delayed foliation caused by warm winters and a heavy bearer. Fruit is medium size, highly colored; flesh is white and very sweet.

Curry Seedling. Late August. A splendid yellow freestone, ripening late and filling the gap between J. H. Hale and Salway. The fruit is large, of attractive color; flesh is yellow and firm, of good flavor. A good shipper.

Early Crawford. July. An old standard yellow freestone, still in demand for the home orchard. It is a large, attractive peach; has yellow flesh of good flavor.

Early Imperial. Late June-July. An early yellow freestone resembling Yellow St. John and considered by many to have

Peaches are a staple delight on California tables



a better color. The fruit is medium size, with an attractive blush overlaying a yellow skin. Flesh is yellow, sweet and juicy. Popular in the markets. (Available on apricot root.)

Elberta. July. The most widely known and widely grown peach in the United States. In California it is used extensively for both fresh shipment and drying. The fruit is large, yellow in color; the flesh of good quality. The tree is a strong grower and heavy producer. (Available on apricot root.)

Florence. Early June. A new early variety ripening before Alexander, and leading it in commercial popularity. It is a white-fleshed semi-cling of attractive color. Flesh is firm and it is a good shipper. Tree is a strong grower and consistent producer.

J. H. Hale. July. One of the most widely planted shipping peaches. The fruit is large in size, beautiful in appearance. The almost fuzzless skin is overspread with deep crimson; the flesh is yellow, red at the pit, unusually firm. The tree is sturdy, though small. Ripens just after Elberta. Requires pollination by Elberta for best results. (Available on apricot root.)

Late Crawford. August. One of our oldest varieties and still recommended as the best peach for its season in the home orchard. The fruit is round-oval, compressed, with unequal halves. Skin is a deep yellow splashed with red; flesh is yellow, of good texture and separates readily from the pit.

Summer-canned Sullivan Clings are a winter-time delight



Lovell. August. Known as the "three-way" peach. It is used extensively for shipping, drying and canning. Most popular for its drying qualities, it has a good reputation for sizing up well and having a "narrow" drying ratio. One of its outstanding merits is the vigor and high productivity of the tree. (Available on apricot root also.)

Mayflower. Late May-June. Introduced by us as the earliest peach known and still holds that title. The fruit is of medium size; skin greenish-white with red blush. Flesh is white, juicy and partially free. Good flavor.

Miller's Late. November. California's latest commercial variety. A large, yellow freestone of good quality, for late peach shipments. A good late peach for the home orchard in warm sections.

Muir. August. The peach that many consider the "made to order" variety for commercial drying. It is universally recognized as the finest dried peach produced in California. The fruit is very large, a clear yellow to the pit and very sweet. (Available on apricot root also.)

Triumph. June. The earliest yellow fleshed peach. The fruit is medium to large with dark red skin. The flesh is fair in quality and partially free at the pit.

Yellow St. John. Early July. Recognized everywhere as a high quality early yellow-flesh peach. The fruit is medium in size, roundish and well colored. The flesh is of fine eating quality and free at the pit. It is an excellent shipper.



Exceptional productivity is a result of careful bud selection



ROEDING'S QUALITY PEACH
TREES ARE EARLY PRODUCERS

Combination Fruit Trees . . . 3 Varieties on One Tree

• The home owner who has very limited space at his command can now have home grown fruits of different varieties without crowding his trees. To meet the demands of planters who wish a succession of fruits but who have room for only a few trees we propagate three varieties on one tree. Three of these triple-budded trees in the back yard will provide a succession of nine different varieties. These trees will also give pleasure during the blooming season with their varying flowers.

Peach includes Hales Early, a variety ripening in early July, bearing white-fleshed, attractive fruit of excellent flavor and aroma; the Elberta, the best known freestone peach in America, ripening in late July; and the Late Crawford, an August peach of good size and fine quality.

Nectarine includes Gold Mine, an early variety ripening in early July with white flesh contained in a large, attractive fruit of delicious flavor; the Stanwick, California's widely known all-purpose variety ripening in early August, also white fleshed and freestone; and the Victoria, a white fleshed freestone with deep red skin, of good size and ripening in late August.

Plum includes Climax, the popular red skinned early variety ripening in mid-June, with juicy, rich flesh of excellent flavor; the Leib's Blood Red, an early July sort with large, beautiful dark red fruit and blood-red flesh of fine texture and delicious flavor that parts readily from the pit; and Kelsey Japan, the popular August-ripening variety with greenish-yellow skin, an attractive red blush, and firm, juicy flesh.

Price: \$3.00 each.



Luscious Fruit of the new Sullivan Cling

Roeding's Quality CLING PEACHES

Gaume. Middle to late August. One of our leading "late midsummer" canning varieties and popular in all cling peach districts. It has many of the popular features of the canning cling; large in size with a flesh of clear yellow and a small pit. Tree is vigorous and productive.

Halford No. 2. Late August. One of the newer clings in popular demand in cling peach districts. Its high yields and excellent quality, combined with a desirable ripening date, make it a favorite of the growers and canners.

Johnson. Early August. A heavy bearing yellow canning cling producing fruit of high quality. The flesh is clear yellow to the pit and it is a popular variety with the canners. It is more immune to rust and mildew than some varieties.

Levy's Late. (Henrietta Cling) September. A yellow cling adapted to shipping. Has an attractive appearance and firm flesh.

Libbee. Early August. An old variety coming back into popularity with the discovery that it may be canned successfully without staining the juice. Its favorable ripening date, coupled with highly colored fruit, good size, a robust tree producing good yields makes it a favorite with canners and growers alike.

Paloro. Early August. One of the leading canning varieties in all peach districts. The fruit attains large size and possesses a clear, yellow fine-grained flesh. The tree is a strong grower and heavy producer.

Peak. Early August. Almost identical with Paloro but ripens a few days later. It is given some preference in Sutter

THE SULLIVAN CLING (Plant Patent No. 186)

The new cling introduced by us two years ago to take the place of the Phillips. The Sullivan originated in the peach orchards of Mr. C. E. Sullivan in 1930 and has been under close observation ever since. Consistently heavy crops borne on vigorous trees resistant to rust and mildew are convincing evidence of the Sullivan Cling's superiority in the canning cling field. Ripening at Phillips time, the fruit of this marvelous new variety possesses a firm flesh colored an even, bright yellow clear through to the pit. It hangs on the tree well and sizes top grade. (Add 5 cents royalty to prices for cling peaches.)

County because of its lower susceptibility to mildew.

Phillips. September. At one time California's leading cling peach, but losing its popularity rapidly. Still a good yellow cling for the home orchard. The fruit is large, the tree a strong grower and heavy producer.

Seller's Orange. August. The largest cling peach, used for home canning, but not commercially because of its large size. A fine home orchard variety.

Sims. August. A large, clear yellow cling, producing excellent crops and very popular with canners and growers in all peach sections. It is a good variety for Southern California as it is resistant to delayed foliation resulting from mild winters.

NECTARINES are Delicious!

Gold Mine. July. A large, attractive fruit, delicious in flavor. Flesh is white with some red at the pit; a perfect freestone. A good variety for home canning and eating fresh. Tree is vigorous and good producer.

Gower. July. A standard shipping nectarine, ripening a few days after Gold Mine. The fruit is large; flesh is white, freestone and of good flavor. Very popular in the San Joaquin Valley.

Quetta. Early August. An excellent shipping cling-stone variety. The fruit is extra large and very attractive with its highly colored skin. Its white flesh is firm and of good quality.

Stanwick. August. This has been California's leading nectarine for many years. It is used for shipping fresh and drying. The fruit is very large, attractive in appearance. The flesh is white, perfectly freestone, and of good flavor. The best all-around nectarine.

Victoria. Late August. A white flesh freestone with skin of deep red color. Used extensively for drying and to some extent for shipping. One of the very best in quality and should be in every home orchard.

NECTARINES AND CLING PEACHES . . . On Peach Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 11 to	50 to
1/2 to 1 1/8" (4-6')	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30
3/8 to 1 1/2" (3-4')	.45	.35	.25
1/4 to 3/8" (2-3')	.40	.30	.20

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Try these tasty white-flesh clings

Clingstone peaches with white flesh have long been household favorites. We present a fine assortment of delicious varieties with ample choice of ripening dates:

Heath. September. Our leading variety for late summer. Flesh is fine-grained, sweet and juicy.

McKevitt. Late August. Similar to Heath but ripening earlier.

Red Bird. June. An attractive early variety for shipping and home canning.

Strawberry Cling. September. A beautifully colored peach of excellent flavor.

Tuscan. July. The earliest canning cling. Once a popular variety, it has lost favor commercially. The fruit is good size and attractive in appearance; flesh is yellow, turning red toward the pit. Recommended for home canning.

Walton. Early August. An early mid-summer cling enjoying a revival in popularity. The tree is vigorous and productive; partially resistant to rust and mildew. The fruit is liked by canners for the excellent color of the flesh.

ROEDING'S QUALITY PEARS

... enrich the Fall Table

• The pear, along with the grape, olive and fig, was first introduced to California by the Mission Fathers, and hence it is one of our oldest fruits.

Deep, well drained, clay loams are usually the best pear soils. The fruit is quite well adapted, however, to a wide range of soil conditions, as it stands heavy wet soils better than almost any other fruit tree and also does well in light, sandy soils where moisture is ample.

The French root is used almost exclusively today. It is a vigorous grower, withstands excessive moisture, as well as drought, exceptionally well, and is relatively resistant to Oak Root Fungus.

Most varieties of pears benefit greatly by cross-pollination and we recommend the planting of two or more varieties together. The Bartlett produces well in valley locations when planted alone but in the foothill districts requires cross-pollination.

Pears are usually planted from 22 to 26 feet apart. On deep, fertile soils the trees reach large size and heaviest yields are obtained when the trees are not too close. Pears, unlike other fruits, are best when ripened off the tree. They should be picked before they begin to soften and laid away to ripen.

Growers in dwarf pear districts may obtain Beurre Hardy budded on our own select Angiers quince stock at no additional cost. Vigorous Old Home trees budded on French root make a good foundation stock for growers in pear blight sections; also supplied at no increase in price. We list the best varieties for home use in the order of their ripening: Bartlett, Seckel, Beurre Bosc, Doyenne du Comice, Dana's Hovey and Winter Nelis.

PEARS . . . On French and Quince Roots

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
1/8" up	(6-8')	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35
1/2 to 1 1/8"	(4-6')	.50	.40	.30
3/8 to 1/2"	(3-4')	.45	.35	.25
1/4 to 3/8"	(2-3')	.40	.30	.20

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

BARTLETT ON QUINCE. Double-worked on Beurre Hardy on quince, the Bartlett makes a dwarf tree and an early producer. Picking costs are reduced to a minimum, and the quince root is resistant to excessive moisture. Home orchardists will appreciate the value of dwarf Bartletts as subjects for Espalier work. Our double-worked Bartletts are low-branched and may be easily trained. Price 10c higher.

Bartlett. July-August. The variety of extensive popularity and the only pear used for shipping, canning and drying. The fruit is of good size, shapely; skin is yellow and in some sections enhanced with a red blush. The flesh is juicy and excellent in quality. It is the first commercial variety to ripen and the trees are vigorous and productive. Pollinizer: Winter Nelis.

Beurre Bosc. September-October. A good commercial shipping pear and popular home orchard variety. The fruit is long and tapering; the skin is yellow and almost completely covered with brown russeting. The flesh is sweet and buttery and of fine quality. The trees reach enormous size and bear large crops.

Beurre D'Anjou. October-November. Because the fruit is prized for its keeping qualities, this variety has gained important commercial rank in

DANA'S HOVEY (left). Sometimes called the "Winter Seckel", this medium-sized pear is without a peer in sweetness and flavor. The skin is yellow with lots of russet, and the flesh is fine-grained, sweet and buttery. A splendid variety for eating fresh. Dana's Hovey ripens in November. Like other pears, it should be picked while green and stored until ripe.



DOYENNE DU COMICE (above). One of the most important fall pears commercially, and a splendid variety for the home orchard. Ripening in October, Comice bears fruit of good size with a yellow skin lightly shaded with russet and crimson. The flesh is fine grained, sweet and juicy. California Comice have world-wide distribution.

California. The fruit is large, greenish-yellow, partially russetted and often shaded a dull crimson. The flesh is whitish, of vinous flavor and highly perfumed.

Beurre Hardy. August-September. An excellent fall variety which follows closely after Bartlett. It is an excellent shipper and the pear most in demand for export shipments. An important commercial variety and popular in the family orchard. The fruit is large size, symmetrical; skin is greenish-yellow covered with light russet, shaded with brownish red and sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh is buttery, melting and juicy.

Beurre Hardy on quince root. For the Beurre Hardy grower planting on damp ground or the dwarf pear grower desiring to top-work to other varieties, the Beurre Hardy on quince makes an excellent stock.

Easter Beurre. November. The latest ripening variety and a good keeper. The fruit is of fairly good quality and used for baking. The size is large to very large; skin is yellowish green. The trees are large and produce abundantly. Easter Beurre is a good pollinizer for Winter Nelis.

Seckel. (Summer Seckel) August. A beautiful small fruit ripening in late summer. Skin is yellow with russet cheek; flesh is exceptionally fine grained, sweet and buttery. Many consider it the finest eating fruit for the home orchard.

Winter Nelis. November. One of the latest pears to ripen and one of the best in quality. Medium to large in size, it has a yellow skin overlaid with brown russet. The flesh is juicy, rich and sweet. This variety is noted commercially for its good keeping qualities and is marketed from storage during the winter and spring months. The tree is a prolific bearer and makes an excellent pollinizer for Bartlett.

Old Home (Blight Resistant Pear). Through its use a tree is formed with a smooth, straight trunk and lower limbs almost immune to blight. The Bartlett, or other variety, is then worked on to these main limbs.





10 DELICIOUS PLUMS for the HOME ORCHARD

Listed in ripening order

Apex. (European) Early June. One of the earliest plums, used for local markets and shipping. Fruit is medium size, light crimson in color, good flavor. Sometimes called the "Plumcot." (On peach root only.)

Beauty. (Japanese) June. The earliest important commercial variety. Fruit is medium to large, heart-shaped; color is a beautiful crimson; flesh is firm enough for shipping and of good flavor. (On peach, apricot and myrobalan roots.)

Climax. (Japanese) Middle June. One of the finest of all eating plums and much in demand for the home orchard. The fruit is large, heart-shaped and cherry red in color. The flesh is sweet, juicy and rich. The trees bear heavily at an early age. (On peach root only.)

Wickson. (Japanese) July. Well deserves its popularity as one of the important shipping plums. The fruit is of fine, large size, heart-shaped and straw-yellow in color, turning to a beautiful cherry red as it ripens. The flesh is firm, juicy, luscious. It is a good keeper. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Leib's Blood Red. (Japanese) Early July. An early blood-red plum with many excellent qualities. The fruit is large, slightly oval, and a beautiful dark red. The flesh is deep, blood red, of fine texture and delicious flavor. A freestone with a small pit. Highly recommended for the home orchard. Wickson is a good pollinizer for this variety. (On peach root only.)

Bavay's Green Gage. (European) July. A large, round greenish-yellow plum; flesh sweet and of fine flavor. Very popular in the home orchard and used for canning. (On peach root only.)

Duarte. (Japanese) July. A blood-red plum that has gained wide favor as a shipper. The fruit is large, heart-shaped; skin is red; flesh is firm, blood-red in color, sweet and of excellent flavor. Trees are good bearers. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Kelsey. (Japanese) August. One of the popular shipping varieties and a very good eating plum. The fruit is large, heart shaped, with a pointed apex and has greenish-yellow skin with an attractive red blush when ripe. Flesh is very firm, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Fine for the home orchard. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Damson. (European) August. A tart plum popular for the home orchard for its culinary value. The fruit is small, dark purple in color with a heavy bloom. Makes excellent jam. (On peach root only.)

President. (European) September. The latest shipping variety, popular and profitable in most sections. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color. The flesh is yellow and of fine texture. It is an excellent shipper. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Thousands of acres of prune blossoms transform California's Santa Clara Valley into a spring-time fairyland.

Roeding's Quality PRUNE TREES

• Prunes are European plums adapted to commercial drying. The growing range is confined to coastal valleys, such as the Santa Clara, and lowlands of the interior valleys. They prefer a deep, fertile soil. We propagate prunes on myrobalan, peach and almond roots to offer the grower a good selection for his particular situation.

French Improved, Coates 1418 and Sugar are self-fertile. French Improved and Sugar are generally good pollinizers for the remainder of our list.

PRUNES . . . On Almond, Peach and Myrobalan Roots

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
$\frac{11}{16}$ " up	(6-8')	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ "	(4-6')	.50	.40	.30
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(3-4')	.45	.35	.25
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ "	(2-3')	.40	.30	.20

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Burton. August-September. An extra large prune adapted to fancy packing. The fruit is sweet and of good quality. It is good for eating fresh and recommended for the home orchard. Use Sugar for a pollinizer. (On almond and myrobalan roots.)

Coates 1418 (XX French, Cox, Date, Saratoga). The prune with many names, as each of the foregoing are used in some localities to designate this variety. It runs to larger sizes than the French prune and is second only to that variety in popularity. The tree produces high yields. (On all three roots.)

French Improved. The leading commercial variety in all districts and unexcelled in quality. It was introduced by us as being a superior strain of the ordinary French prune about 20 years ago. The fruit is medium to large in size, dark blue in color, with tender flesh of fine texture. The trees are vigorous and very productive. (On almond, peach and myrobalan roots.)

Imperial Epineuse. (Imperial) August-September. One of the largest prunes

and of very good quality, its distribution is not so great because of its shy-bearing habit in some localities. In sections where it does bear consistently the fruit brings a premium over smaller sorts. It should always be planted with another variety for cross-pollination. (On myrobalan root.)

Robe de Sergeant. August-September. A medium size prune particularly adapted to the interior valleys. The fruit is oval, very dark in color, with a light greenish-yellow flesh of distinctive flavor. (On myrobalan root.)

Standard. August. A large, dark purple fruit which is used for both fresh shipment and drying. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet. (On myrobalan root only.)

Sugar. August. The earliest prune to ripen. Used for both fresh shipment and drying. The fruit is extra large, oval and dark purple. The flesh is sweet, although not so high in quality as some of the other varieties. Popular in the interior valleys as well as in the coastal districts. The trees bear large yields. (On almond and myrobalan roots.)

Always in Season . . .

Roeding's Quality PLUMS

California plums truly are always in season. They are available fresh from the trees from June through September and many varieties are deliciously canned for winter consumption. In addition to the canned product, many firms now supply rich, tart nectars made from plum juices. Home orchardists like the plums' long season and housewives put up the surplus fruit for winter desserts.

There are few counties in California not producing plums commercially, a good indication of their wide growing range. Our varieties are adapted to a wide range of soil

conditions because they are available on peach, apricot and myrobalan roots. Budwood for "Roeding's Quality" plums is selected from record producing orchards in the district most favorable to the particular variety.

Plums are divided into two general classes: the European and the Japanese. The European sorts are generally sweeter flavored and are usually self-fertile, while the Japanese sorts are spritely to the taste and require cross-pollination for commercial production.

PLUMS . . . On Peach and Apricot Roots

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
$\frac{1}{8}$ " up	(6-8')	\$.60	\$.45	\$.35
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ "	(4-6')	.50	.40	.30
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(3-4')	.45	.35	.25
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ "	(2-3')	.40	.30	.20

PLUMS . . . On Myrobalan Roots

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
$\frac{1}{8}$ " up	(6-8')	\$.60	\$.45	\$.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ "	(4-6')	.50	.40	.35
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ "	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Becky Smith. (Japanese) August. Ripening just after Wickson, this plum has found favor in the eastern markets. It hangs on the tree well without becoming overripe. The fruit is good size, roundish; skin an attractive yellowish-red. Flesh is firm and of good flavor. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Burbank. (Japanese) Late June. A variety well known for its shipping qualities. Of good size, the fruit is almost round; skin is yellow mottled with red; flesh sweet and of good flavor. (On peach root only.)

Formosa. (Japanese) June. One of the best early plums, with fair shipping qualities. Fruit is large and oval, becoming cherry red and attractive in ripening. The flesh is sweet and the flavor resembles the apricot. Color of flesh is pale yellow. Tree is upright in growth and vigorous. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Giant. (European) August. A large, dark blue plum that ships well. The fruit is slightly necked and resembles a large prune. Flesh is firm and of good quality. The Giant is a good pollinator for President. (On peach root only.)

Hungarian. (Pond) (European) August. An old variety still popular in some commercial districts and highly prized for the home orchard. The fruit is large and oval in shape; skin reddish-purple; flesh of excellent eating quality. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Jefferson. (European) August. Used exclusively for canning, this oval variety has flesh of excellent flavor. Skin is light greenish-yellow, sometimes with a red blush. Trees are very productive. (On myrobalan root only.)

Late Santa Rosa. (Japanese) August. A new variety resembling its parent in all respects except ripening date. A good shipper and useful in extending the season. (On peach root only.)

Santa Rosa. (Japanese) Late June. One of California's leading shipping plums.

It has large size, firm flesh and good eating qualities. The fruit is reddish in color, juicy, and has a pleasing tart flavor. The tree is an upright, vigorous grower and very productive. (On peach, apricot and myrobalan roots.)

Satsuma. (Japanese) August. An old variety still popular as a source for canned plums. The fruit is large, nearly round; color is dark red; flesh is deep, blood-red, and juicy. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

Simon. (Japanese) August. A brick red plum with firm yellow, juicy and sweet flesh with a pineapple flavor. The tree is upright and vigorous with peach-like foliage. (On peach root only.)

Tragedy. (European) July. Large, dark blue, oval fruit makes Tragedy a favorite in most markets. The flesh is firm, sweet and juicy. A popular plum in many districts. (On peach and myrobalan roots.)

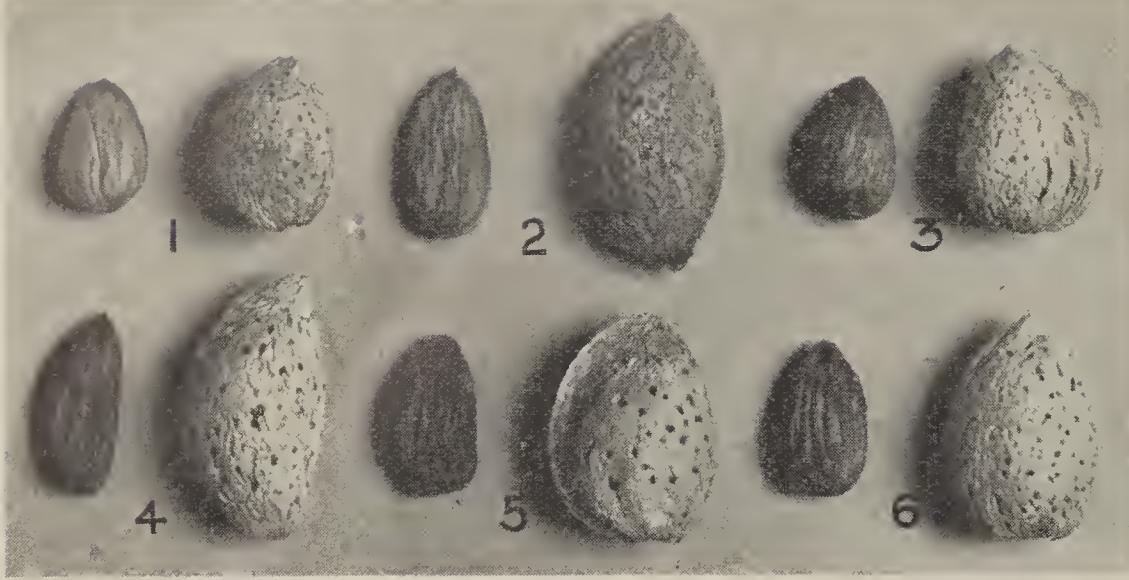
Yellow Egg. (European) August. A beautiful plum of large size, oval and golden yellow. Used for commercial canning and popular in the home orchard. The flesh is firm, juicy and sweet when fully ripe. (On myrobalan root only.)

Note: Beauty, Burbank or Santa Rosa are pollinizers for all of the Japanese plums.

Spring blossoms in our Niles myrobalan plum orchard give early promise of a bountiful crop of seed. Myrobalan is a principal rootstock in California and many fruit sections of the United States. Here in our own orchard is found the source of some of the finest "myro" seedlings grown, and our seed has been standard with Pacific Coast and Eastern nurserymen for years. High germination is the result of careful selection of seed from germination-tested trees.

By means of a special process used in our own nurseries, myrobalan rootstock is left undisturbed in the nursery rows from the time seed is planted until budded trees are dug for delivery to customers. This eliminates many evils that attend transplanting of seedlings before budding.





1. Drake's Seedling
4. Ne Plus Ultra

2. Nonpareil
5. I. X. L.

3. Texas Prolific
6. Peerless

Our [✓] FIGS are sweet, tasty

Caliper	Approx.	1 to	11 to	50 to
1/2" up.....	(4-6')	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35
3/8 to 1/2".....	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
1/4 to 3/8".....	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Calimyrna. (Smyrna) The genuine Smyrna fig of commerce, and considered the finest fig of all for eating fresh or drying was introduced by Mr. George C. Roeding, Sr. This variety must be caprified, or pollinized, by the fig wasp which dwells in the Caprifig (see below). The Calimyrna is recommended for the warmer sections only.

Caprifig. The male figs supplying the pollen transmitted to the Calimyrna by the fig wasp. Without such pollination, the Calimyrna will not bear. We supply the Stanford variety.

Note: None of the fig varieties described below require the use of the Caprifig.

Brown Turkey. Produces large, elongated fruits, rich purplish-brown in color. Flesh is strawberry red, fine grained, sweet and juicy. Adaptable to any section where the fig may be grown.

Duro Black. A large black fig which does well in coastal sections. It produces two distinct crops. It is a popular variety for home orchards and local markets.

Kadota. August-September. The leading canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit is medium size, light green in color. Pulp is very sweet, of good quality, practically seedless. Tree bears when very young.

Mission. (California Black) Introduced by the Mission Fathers, it is the oldest and best all-purpose fig. Tree is large, spreading, and produces two distinct crops. Fruit is medium to large, dark purple to black in color.

White Adriatic. August. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit is medium to large, white; pulp is reddish and of good quality.

Caution: Fig roots are susceptible to drying out and low temperatures. Keep well packed with moist material until planted out. Home orchardists will have better success with their young trees by shading them with burlap until the new leaves are well started.

ALMONDS

• Almonds have proven a good investment in favorable locations for many years. They are distinctly a California product and cultural costs are lower than most tree crops. Almonds like a frost-free locality with dry summer heat. We propagate the trees on both almond and peach roots for greater soil adaptability and our budwood is selected from orchards with high production records. All varieties must have cross-pollination for commercial production. Planting distances vary from 24 to 30 feet. Two good home orchard varieties are Nonpareil and Drake's Seedling.

ALMONDS ... On Peach Root

Caliper.	Approx.	1 to	11 to	50 to
1/2" up.....	(4-6')	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30
3/8 to 1/2".....	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
1/4 to 3/8".....	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

ALMONDS ... On Almond Root

Caliper.	Approx.	1 to	11 to	50 to
1/2 to 1 1/8".....	(4-6')	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35
3/8 to 1/2".....	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
1/4 to 3/8".....	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Drake's Seedling. An important commercial variety grown in all almond districts. The nut is medium size, with a medium soft shell. The kernel is plump and of very good flavor. The fruit ripens later than most varieties. The tree has a spreading type of growth and is very productive. One of the best pollinizers.

I. X. L. A beautiful large, shapely nut; one of the most attractive in appearance. Shell is soft; kernel sweet, of good quality. Tree is a strong grower, but a shy bearer in many sections.

Ne Plus Ultra. A popular commercial variety, producing heavy crops of large, elongated, soft shelled nuts. The tree is large, vigorous and produces heavy crops. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil.

Nonpareil. California's leading variety. All almond plantings should contain a large percentage of this kind. The nut is medium size, with a very thin "paper-shell." The kernel is long, plump, sweet and of high quality. The tree is a good cropper and strong grower. Premium prices are paid for nuts of this variety.

Peerless. A large, shapely variety; smooth, bright and very handsome, with hard shell. It is very popular in the Sacramento Valley, where it produces regular, heavy yields. A good pollinizer.

Texas Prolific. Becoming increasingly popular with growers in all almond districts. It produces a rather small, hard shelled nut, well adapted for commercial cracking and used chiefly for that purpose. Its popularity may be attributed to its regularity in producing very large yields. The tree has an unusually upright habit of growth and is an excellent pollinizer.

QUINCES

unexcelled for Jellies and Preserves

• Any of the three varieties listed below are suitable for home planting. They ripen in September.

QUINCES ... On Quince Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to	11 to	50 to
1 1/8" up.....	(6-8')	\$.60	\$.45	\$.40
1/2 to 1 1/8".....	(4-6')	.50	.40	.35
3/8 to 1/2".....	(3-4')	.45	.35	.30
1/4 to 3/8".....	(2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Apple or Orange. The most popular sort, it is medium in size, apple-shaped, and orange-yellow when ripe.

Pineapple. Fruit is large, smooth, globular; of high quality and with a distinct pineapple flavor.

Smyrna. A quince of large size and fine flavor. The fruit is oblong, with an attractive lemon skin. Flesh is tender and highly perfumed.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

• Walnuts require a very deep, well-drained soil and plenty of irrigation the first four or five years, or until an extensive root system has become thoroughly established. Care should be taken in planting the young trees that they do not be set too deeply in the ground. The bud union should be exposed several inches above the surface, just as it stood in the nursery row. Our trees are high budded for oak root fungus resistance.

WALNUTS . . . On 3-Blood Royal Roots

	1 to 10	11 to 49	more	50 or
8 to 10 grade.....	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.50	
6 to 8 grade.....	1.75	1.50	1.25	
4 to 6 grade.....	1.50	1.25	1.00	

Concord. A standard variety grown chiefly in Contra Costa County. The nuts are large, round and soft-shelled, with rich, well flavored and large kernels. Makes a sturdy, spreading tree.

Eureka. A popular variety in northern California. The nuts are large, oblong, of fine appearance. Shells are rather thick, well sealed. Holds up well in handling; makes a splendid, large, upright tree. This is a good commercial variety and popular as an ornamental shade tree.

Franquette. One of the most important commercial varieties, popular wherever the English walnut is grown. The nuts are large, handsome, rather conical in shape. Shells are medium thin. The kernels are unusually light in color and of the best quality. The trees are large and vigorous. This variety is the latest to bloom and seldom loses a crop through frost injury.

Payne Seedling. This outstanding producer and early bearer possesses a nut fully as large as the Franquette, with a thin shell and high quality kernel. A few nuts are borne the second year, but of course, several years are required to produce a commercial crop. The trees do not grow as large as the other varieties and they may be planted somewhat closer.



Vigorous walnut trees growing in our nursery rows at Niles.

Frostfighter . . . an excellent Walnut understock

Frostfighter. Budded on 3-Blood Royal roots, the Frostfighter makes a splendid stock for working over to all varieties of English walnuts. It is an exceedingly rapid grower and forms perfect unions. Orchards worked over on Frostfighter grow large, productive tops quickly and are less subject to sunburn and damage by drying winds; come into bearing at an early age. **Prices same as for budded English varieties.**

3-Blood Royal. We use this rootstock exclusively for all budded English varieties. It makes a splendid root system and has a rapid, vigorous top growth. Prices:

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	more	300 or
6 to 8 grade.....	\$.80	\$.70	\$.60	\$.50	
4 to 6 grade.....	.70	.60	.50	.40	

FILBERTS enjoy a cool climate

• Filberts are adapted to many sections in northern California and along the coast. They are immune to frost in this state, and growers in frosty locations often find this nut ideally suited to their conditions. The trees bear at an early age. Cross pollination is one of the most important problems in connection with filbert culture, and more than one variety must be planted.

Price Each
3 to 4 ft. grade.....

1 to 10
\$1.00

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Barcelona. By far the best variety, and 80% of all plantings should consist of Barcelona. Nut medium to large, rich brown in color. Shell medium thick, kernel sweet and excellent.

Daviana. A very light producer, but an excellent pollinator for Barcelona and Du Chilly. Tree an upright grower.

Du Chilly. A large nut with medium thick shell, and excellent quality. A good pollinator for Barcelona.

White Aveline. A light producer which is grown for its pollinating value. The tree is low growing.

CHESTNUTS for shade and beauty

Budded Chestnuts
4 to 5 ft. grade...

Price Each
.....\$2.00

Marron de Combale. Nuts large, sweet, and well flavored. A rapid grower, and comes into bearing early. Does well over a wide range, but is especially adapted to coastal sections.

Quercy. A French Marron of large, uniform size. Nut is round and glossy, tree sturdy and an exceptionally heavy producer when planted with Marron de Combale for cross-pollination.

Chestnuts make beautiful, spreading trees.





Washington Navel Oranges.

YOU'LL ENJOY THESE CITRUS NOVELTIES

Price—\$2.50 Each.

Pink (or Thompson) Grapefruit. This is a sport of the Marsh Grapefruit, developed in Florida and brought to California a few years ago. It has all of the good features of its parent, but the flesh is a decided pink in color.

Nagami Kumquat. One of the most ornamental of the citrus fruits is this semi-dwarf tree from the Orient. Stands lower temperatures than other citrus. Attains a height of about 8 feet and is of a dense branching habit. Bears soon after planting. Makes a splendid tree when tubbed for the patio.

Dancy Tangerine. The most popular of the Mandarin oranges. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. The fruit is medium to large in size, of an intense orange red in color and flattened in shape.

Satsuma Orange. One of the hardiest of all citrus fruits. The fruit is attractive and fine in quality. The good sized, flattened, deep orange fruits have a skin which separates readily, and sweet, rich flesh of pleasant flavor.

Bearss Seedless Lime. This is a seedless Tahiti lime and is the largest and finest of them all. The fruit resembles a small lemon and has all of the good qualities that one expects in a lime. The tree is a vigorous grower and produces heavy crops which mature in the summer, when the lime is most in demand.

Rangpur Lime. The hardiest of the limes, standing the same temperatures as the lemon. Fruit is roundish, medium sized, with orange-red skin. The deep orange flesh is high in acid and of good quality.

Ruby Blood Orange. The best of the blood oranges. Fruit of medium size and very sweet and juicy. When fully ripe the flesh is blood-red, the color extending through the peel to give a blush to the outside. The juice makes an attractive beverage and the fruit is fine to eat out of hand.

CITRUS FRUITS

are handsome the year 'round

• California is decidedly the home of the citrus family. They are grown commercially from San Diego to Croville and from the coast to the foothills of the Sierras.

Most of the citrus fruits can be grown in protected locations around the home, in almost all parts of the state. Well-kept citrus trees are an addition to any lawn. Their beautiful, dark green foliage makes a perfect background, either for the profusion of bloom, or for the golden fruit. They are highly ornamental and the planting of a good selection will give fresh fruit, lemonade and orange juice for the average family, as well as satisfying the desire for beauty. Our citrus trees are of very high quality and commercial planters are requested to write for quantity prices. All citrus stock is sold balled, excepting for export. Shipping weight ranges from 50 to 75 pounds per tree. Shipping season begins in early March and lasts until fall.

GRADING. Citrus trees are graded by caliper, measurement being made three inches above the bud.

Caliper 5/8 to 3/4"	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.50

Write for prices for 300 or more in this or smaller sizes.

of the Tehachapi. The fruit is of medium size, high in quality, with few seeds. The tree is large, a good producer, but thorny. It bears throughout the year.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit). Known as "grapefruit," because the fruit hangs on the tree in clusters. This is the finest variety, grown almost to the exclusion of others. The fruit is very large, practically seedless, with abundant juice of the best quality. February to August.

Every Home Has Room For a MEYER LEMON.

Sometimes called the "Chinese dwarf lemon", the Meyer Lemon has a variety of adaptations that give it universal appeal. It makes a beautiful tubbed subject for the terrace or patio; planted close together the shrub-like growth makes a beautiful medium-sized hedge; or allowed to grow naturally, it forms a bushy, dwarf tree. The Meyer Lemon thrives over a wide range, being at home on the coast or in the warm, interior valleys. It flowers and fruits practically the entire year. Available in gallon containers at \$1.25 each.

Rangpur Lime

Meyer Lemon



The King of Salad Fruits . . .

AVOCADOS

The avocado is somewhat more tender than the orange but the more hardy varieties can be grown commercially where it is not too cold for the lemon. The trees are sold balled and should be planted during the spring months. Commercial orchards are set from 22 to 24 feet apart, and the trees begin to bear about the fourth year.

In northern California we recommend planting avocados around the house, or in other sheltered locations. We handle the hardiest varieties.

Price each

1 to 5	6 or more
\$3.50	\$3.00

Duke. One of the hardiest of all varieties of avocados. It is particularly adapted to the interior valleys because it withstands greater extremes of heat and cold than other varieties. The tree is large, vigorous and possesses luxuriant green foliage. The fruit is oval in shape; ranges from 8 to 12 ounces in weight at time of harvest. The thin, green skin presents a beautiful appearance and the fine-textured flesh makes a delicious salad. We recommend the Duke as the first choice of the home owner who requires a hardy variety and one which will provide the finest ornamental value. The fruit ripens in central and northern sections of California through October and November.

Fuerte. This is the outstanding commercial variety, and deservedly so. Its smooth, dull green skinned fruit, elongated and pear-shaped, makes it a favorite in the fruit markets everywhere. The large, spreading tree is an abundant producer. The medium size fruit hangs on the tree well, a particularly valuable characteristic that prolongs the harvesting season from November to spring. High in content

of oil, the flesh possesses a smooth, buttery texture and tasty, rich flavor. We recommend the Fuerte for the home orchardist whose climatic situation will allow for the development of a variety just under Duke with respect to hardiness. The ripening period following Duke makes the Fuerte particularly valuable in extending the season in which the home owner may have avocados for the table.

Puebla. This is the largest and finest of all of the Mexican thin-skinned avocados. Not as hardy as Duke, but considered hardier than the thick-skinned avocados, its principal merit lies in its attractive appearance, and high quality of flesh. The fruit is deep maroon purple in color; the smooth, yellow, buttery flesh is very rich and tasty. Weight of the fruit ranges from 8 to 12 ounces. The Puebla produces a large, symmetrical tree and is an abundant bearer. We recommend it for the home orchardist whose climatic condition will allow for the development of Fuerte and who will find use for an earlier and more attractive fruit than that variety. Ripens from October to December.

PLANTING SUBTROPICAL VARIETIES

All of the members of the citrus family, as well as avocados and loquats, come with a ball of earth around the roots, and the same care should be used in their planting as with balled ornamental plants. Extra deep holes should be dug for citrus trees, as they have a long tap root, and the balls are proportionately longer. Set the tree at a depth that will place the bud union about two inches above ground level. Fill in enough top soil to hold the tree upright, cut the top strings holding the burlap and lay it back on top of the filled-in soil. Fill in soil to the top of the ball and settle it about the tree with a slow stream of water, never by tramping. A good-sized basin around the base of the tree filled with leaves or straw mulch should be provided for succeeding irrigations.



Fuerte and Puebla Avocados.

Plant LOQUATS for fruit and ornament

The Loquat's late fall blooms, early spring fruit and handsome year around foliage make it one of our most popular hardy sub-tropical trees. Four splendid varieties are described and priced on page 26.

OLIVES

• Olives grow in nearly all sections but prefer the warmer parts of the state. Of all fruits, the olive is most tolerant of alkaline soils, and it also gets along on dry infertile soils better than most fruits. Olives make attractive and useful avenue or border trees, and home pickled green or ripe olives are a delightful delicacy and excellent food.

1 to 10 11 to 49

Bare root 3/8 to 1/2"		
caliper	\$1.50	\$1.35

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sevillano. The famous Queen olive of commerce. It is one of the largest varieties and is used for pickling, the larger sizes being in great demand and bringing fine prices.

POMEGRANATES

	1	11	50
Caliper	Approx. to 10	to 49	to 299
1/2 to 1 1/8" (4-6')	\$.50	\$.40	\$.35
3/8 to 1/2" (3-4')	.45	.35	.30
1/4 to 3/8" (2-3')	.40	.30	.25

Wonderful. (below) This is the leading variety and the only one grown commercially. The fruit is large, of high color and ships well. It makes a tree-like shrub, beautiful when in flower and in fruit; has light green, attractive foliage. The pomegranate grows well in most sections of the state.

PERSIMMONS

	1	11
to 10	to 49	
4 to 6 grade	\$1.25	\$1.00
3 to 4 grade	1.00	.90

Hachiya. (left) The leading commercial variety. Fruit is very large, conical in form; skin a deep reddish-orange. Flesh is orange in color, melting, sweet and rich. It is usually seedless, and has excellent flavor. A heavy producer, and beautiful in the fall.





Grape Vines over an arbor serve a two-fold purpose of creating beauty and supplying luscious fruit.

"Roedings Quality"

TABLE GRAPES ... the standard for fifty years

The name of ROEDING has been connected with the cultivation of the grape in California for the past 50 years. Many of the important varieties, both shipping and wine, were first introduced to the planters by us. The home owner, either on the Coast or in the interior should have a few grape-vines in the back yard as the entire family will derive pleasure from fresh picked, home-grown grapes. Grape vines are fine either for covering arbors or fences.

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

No. 1 Grade. Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Black Hamburg. August-September. An excellent eating grape, adapted to a rather wide range of climatic conditions, and very popular in home vineyards. The berries are of good size, slightly elongated, sweet and crisp.

Black Malvoise. A dual purpose grape which we recommend for both the home vineyard and commercial planting. A vigorous heavy bearing vine, producing large, well-filled branches of good sized, black oval berries. The grapes are sweet, of good flavor and texture, and much liked as a table grape.

Cornichon. October A handsome grape, with large, elongated, purplish black berries, covered with thick bloom. The berries are borne in large, loose clusters, and keep and ship exceptionally

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Probably no other variety of California grape is as well known as the Thompson Seedless. It is sold everywhere in the raisin form and is usually the first fresh grape on local and Eastern markets. Improved cold storage methods are yearly lengthening the Thompson Seedless season, adding further to its already tremendous popularity. Yellowish-green, oblong berries of small size are borne on long, tapering clusters. Sweet, juicy and tender; no seeds.

well. An important commercial variety.

Flame Tokay. September. Our most beautiful red grape. Berries large, oblong; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. Grown extensively in the Lodi district and one of California's leading shipping grapes. A heavy producer.

Malaga. September. California's leading white shipping and table grape. The berries are large, oval, borne on large, loose clusters. The flesh is crisp, sweet and delicious.

Muscat. September. California's popular table and raisin grape. The berries are large, pale amber, sweet and delicious, with the well known muscat flavor. Many people consider this to be the finest of all eating grapes. This is the genuine Muscat of Alexandria.

Pearl of Csaba. July. An extremely early variety introduced from Hungary. The berries are white, round, and of medium size. Probably the earliest of all grapes.

Zante Currant. This is the grape from which the dried "currants" of commerce are made. The berries are small, round, black, and seedless.

7 DELICIOUS GRAPES FOR FENCE AND ARBOR

Black Monukka. A black, seedless grape of excellent eating qualities, and also popular for making fancy raisins. The berries are dark in color, medium size, elongated, with a tender skin and crisp, sweet flesh, borne in large loose clusters. Makes a large, black raisin.

Emperor. October. A late ripening, long keeping variety, grown extensively in the San Joaquin Valley. The berries are very large, dark red in color, and of pulpy texture. Its eating quality is good and it is especially relished late in November after other grapes are gone.

Maraville de Malaga. (Red Malaga). August. An excellent early variety which reaches the market before Flame Tokay and commands good prices. The berries are a beautiful sparkling red, with firm crisp flesh.

Olivette Blanche. September. An excellent shipping and table grape. Berries elongated, light amber in color, with firm crisp flesh of pleasant, sprightly flavor. The vine is vigorous, easy to grow, and produces well.

Ribier. August-September. A remarkable, extra large, black, handsome grape grown extensively for shipping. The immense round berries are borne on large, well-filled clusters, and are firm, yet juicy, sweet and delicious in flavor. Its high flavor, good shipping qualities, and striking appearance make it a leader in all markets.

Rose of Peru. (Black Prince) September. A fine eating grape and often referred to as the "best all-round table grape." A vigorous growing vine, producing good sized, compact bunches of large, dark purple, spherical berries.

Thompson Seedless. Described on this page.

Ribier; a beautiful, large black.



"Roeding's Quality" WINE GRAPES ... used for famous wines

• California wines have been famous since the days of the Padres and we are proud of the fact that our nursery was responsible for the introduction of many of the varieties that helped bring fame to California.

We are constantly striving to improve our service to the growers. We propagate our grape vines in Madera County as this area is free from phylloxera, and the vines do not require dipping.

They require a long growing season, free from fogs and summer rains. Grapes thrive in virtually all types of soil, but do best in the sandy loams and loams. They will not succeed in heavy, poorly drained soils.

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
No. 1 grade	\$.15	\$.08	\$.05

Please write for prices on 300 or more.

Alicante Bouchet. (Black) Extensively planted, chiefly for its red juice. The berries are round, medium in size, and firm, with a tough skin which makes the grape a good shipper.

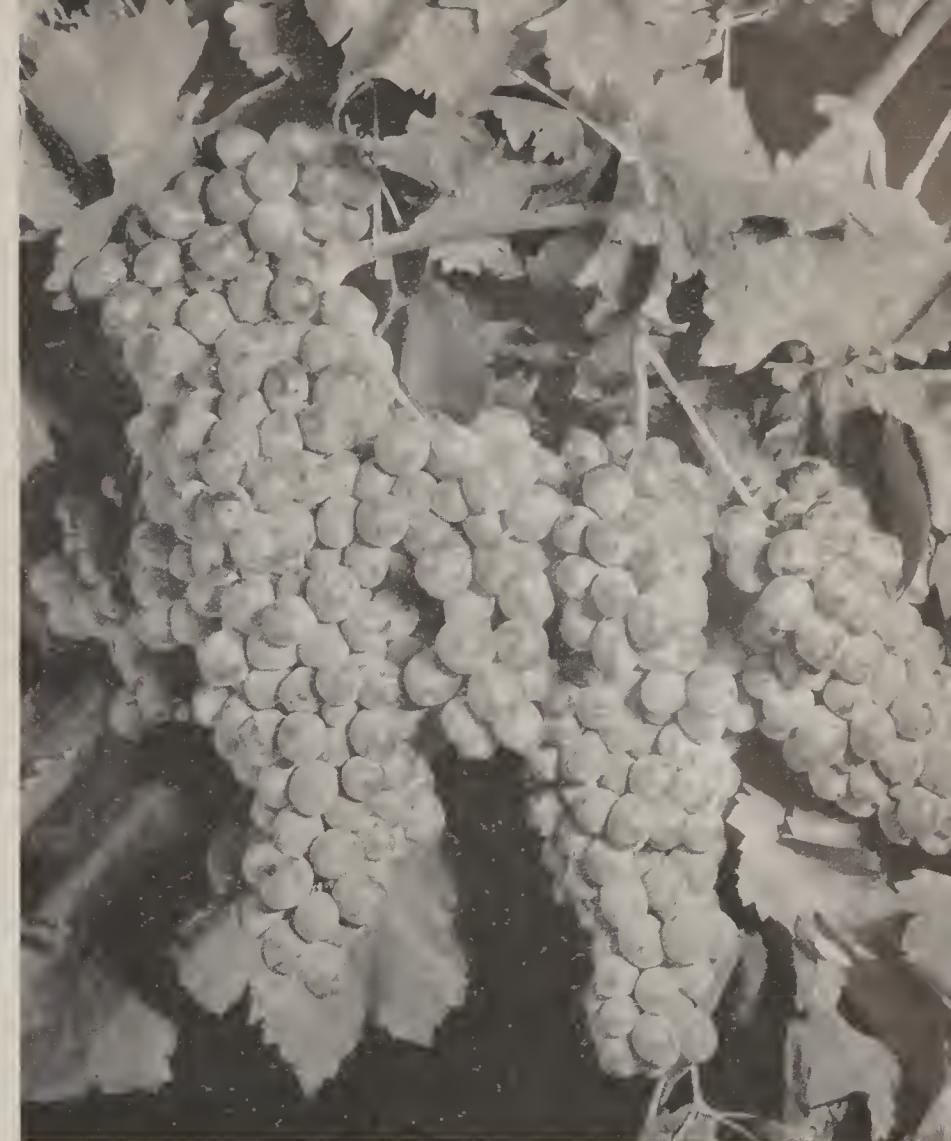
Carignane. (Black) A popular and excellent wine variety, grown extensively in coastal and interior regions. The berries are medium size, round with tough skin and sweet juice. A fine producer and adapted to a wide range of soils.

Franken Riesling. (White) The principal Rhine wine type grown in California. The berries are about medium in size, spherical, juicy, and sprightly in flavor. It makes a good wine when used alone, and is also valuable for blending.

Golden Chasselas. (White) One of the principal white wine varieties of Sonoma County, and is well adapted to nearly all districts. The vine is a heavy bearer and the grapes produce an excellent wine of the Sherry type.

Mission. (Black) Undoubtedly the first wines made in California were produced from this variety which was brought into this country by the padres. A very good general purpose grape which is also a fairly good table grape. The berries produced on large loose clusters are firm, sweet and good shippers. A vigorous growing variety.

Zinfandel. (Black) The leading wine grape of California. The berries are rather small, round, thin skinned and juicy, borne on compact clusters. The variety is a regular and heavy bearer, and well adapted to the coastal valleys as well as to the interior. Produces a good quality Claret.



Flame Tokay is a splendid red table variety.

PHYLLOXERA RESISTANT ROOTINGS

• We were pioneers in the advocacy of the planting of resistant rootings. Many of the most important resistant stocks in use were imported or developed by us. Of these the two listed are our choice.

Prices same as Wine Grapes.

Rupestis St. George. The well-known stock used in California more than all others combined. It is easy to grow and graft. A deep-rooted variety and should not be planted in shallow soils.

Solonis x Othello 1613. Highly resistant to both nematode and phylloxera and is rapidly gaining in favor. Especially adapted to the San Joaquin Valley. Vigorous grower, and tests show it well adapted to most of the table and raisin varieties, as well as to many of the wine grapes.

Maraville de Malaga; a fine red grape.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

... thrive in coastal climate

• The "slip-skins" are very popular in the coastal sections of California, and seem better adapted climatically than the European varieties to these districts. They are splendidly adapted to training on fences and arbors and will produce a good supply of fruit the second year under favorable conditions.

No. 1 grade

Please write for prices on 50 or more.

Catawba. One of the best red American grapes. The berries are medium large, round, coppery red, vinous and rich in flavor; bunches large and loose.

Concord. The well-known American variety, more widely grown than any other. The berries are round and firm on medium-sized clusters; blue-black in color. The flesh is sweet, with the decided "foxy" flavor common to grapes of this species. A grape of good eating

1 to 10	11 to 49
\$.20	\$.15

quality and fine for juice and jelly.

Isabella. A popular market and table grape, having oval, blue-black berries, sweet and rich in musky flavor. Fine for arbors.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia, California Concord) A very large blue-black grape, showy and aromatic. A good market variety for coastal districts. When fully ripe, the flesh is juicy, sweet, and slightly musky.





Dorsett strawberry is an early bearer.

ROCKHILL . . . The New Strawberry

Here is a fine new strawberry of the everbearing sort that is making hosts of friends everywhere. It produces berries of good size and excellent flavor. A particular feature of the Rockhill that will be enjoyed by the home gardener is that it does not produce runners; you are saved the trouble of pulling off runners throughout the growing season in order to produce fruit of acceptable size and quantity. This same feature makes it necessary for the nursery to subdivide the young crowns, to produce the plants for sale, and they are not as sturdy looking as other sorts originating from runners. The Rockhill makes up for this many times over by developing into larger bushes, earlier. You will be pleased with its quick response to careful attention.

1 to 10 11 to 49 50 to 299
Price each \$.10 \$.07½ \$.05

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BOYSENBERRIES . . . Still Winners

While not a new berry, by any means, the Boysenberry is still winning friends wherever berries are grown. Introduced several years ago as a successor to the Youngberry with larger size and higher quality, the Boysenberry was readily accepted as a standard market variety, and is becoming well known to housewives throughout California. The strong-growing Boysenberry plants are particularly enjoyed in the home garden. The berries begin to mature shortly after Youngberry and continue for a longer season than Youngberry. Commercial berry growers will find it profitable to increase their Boysenberry plantings with our extra-vigorous plants.

1 to 10 11 to 49 50 to 499
Price each \$.15 \$.12½ \$.10

Please write for prices on 500 or more plants.

To those who are not already acquainted with Boysenberries, the picture below presents an idea of their exceptional size and beauty.

Delicious BERRIES ... for every garden

• Every home garden should have a few berry bushes. When a screen is desired for the back yard and you do not feel that you can afford hedge planting, you can use berries for screening purposes. They are both profitable and beautiful during the growing season, when the yard is most in use. Berries from your own bushes are a constant source of pleasure during the season.

We offer only well grown, thrifty plants and list only those which have been proven for home and commercial planting. Berries should be planted in January or February as they leaf out early in the spring. We prepay postage on all berry and vegetable orders within the fourth zone. The total number of berry or vegetable plants purchased (excepting strawberries) determines the quantity rate which is to apply on the order. Strawberries are grouped separately.

Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries, Youngberries

1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 499
Price each \$.15	\$.12½	\$.10

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. A nice berry for the home garden, as the smooth canes make it easy to handle and harvest. The fruit is very large, with small seeds and handsome jet black in color. Sweet and pleasant in flavor.

Mammoth. A rampant grower of trailing habit. Fruit very large, handsome jet black, sweet and good. The berries are almost identical with Cory Thornless. The vine differs from that variety by having thorns and producing more heavily.

Himalaya. A blackberry having many points to commend it. It bears enormous crops with fruit ripening from July until October—the longest season of any blackberry. The plants are unusually long lived and get along with less water than other berries. The fruit is medium size, roundish, juicy, with very good flavor.

YOUNGBERRY

Of comparative recent introduction but has been gaining in popularity so fast it is now one of our most important berries, both in the home garden and commercially. The fruit is large, reddish black, with rich pleasing flavor. The seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous, prolific, with few thorns which makes picking very easy; trailing in habit. It is easy to grow, thrives almost everywhere and we highly recommend it.

LOGANBERRY

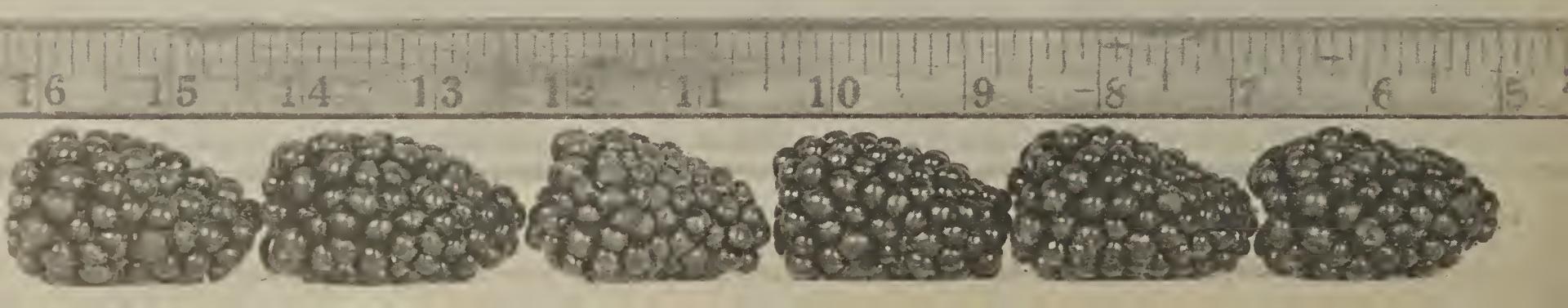
Thrives in nearly all sections in California. The fruit is large, dark red; sub-acid in flavor. Ships well. Highly prized for canning, jams, and jellies.

PERFECTION CURRENT

A leading variety in all sections. Fruit is bright red and of good size. The plants are abundant producers.

CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY

Berries medium in size and of good quality. Free from mildew. The leading commercial variety in California.





Pruning made easier with good tools

1. **Malaga Special Light Tree Shear.** These pruners are made from the best grade of materials available. Cutting blade and hook forged from the finest quality steel, with flat shanks, are bolted on to 22" hickory handles with specially designed bolts that are easily tightened. Weight, only 2 pounds. Price \$4.75 each.
2. **Yucca Tree Protectors.** Handy wires facilitate adjustment about the trunks of young trees. Prices on page 59.
3. **Hand Pruning Shear (Rieser Pattern).** An excellent hand shear equipped with full polished handles and double brass spring, ratchet adjusting nut. Bleeder blade of fine quality steel. Over-all length, 8½"; weight, only 1 pound. Price \$3.50 each.
4. **Pruning Knife.** A handy knife for every gardener's pocket. Equipped with a sturdy blade of fine steel, this knife will find a multitude of uses in garden and orchard. Length closed, 4½". Price \$1.50 each.

Three Favorite STRAWBERRIES

1	50
to 49	to 499
Price each	500 up
	\$.03
	\$.02
	\$.01½

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Banner. The leading variety for both commercial planting and the home garden in territories near San Francisco Bay. The berry is a beautiful deep red; large, sweet and with fine flavor. The fruit is firm and ships well. It bears heavily over a long period and the plants are long lived.

Dorsett. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1934 and trial plantings made in California in 1935. Produces heavier crops than any other commercial variety tested by the Department, and has a long producing season. On heavy soils, plants must be allowed to run, as matting will curtail production. The berry is very large, firm, beautiful, and most important is superior in quality to most other berries. The color is light red and they make attractive display when in the basket.

Progressive Everbearing. The best so-called everbearing strawberry. Bears heavily for many months during the year. The fruit is medium in size, a deep red color, with good flavor. A good home garden sort.

Three Tasty RASPBERRIES

1	11	50
to 10	to 49	to 499
Red raspberries	\$.10	\$.08

Write for prices on 500 or more.

Cuthbert. (Red) Our best home garden variety and also an important commercial sort, especially in southern California. The fruit is a deep red and of excellent quality. Mid-season.

Ranaree. (St. Regis) The best commercial red raspberry for central California. The berries are bright red, medium in size, and firm. Has a very long ripening season and ships remarkably well.

Cumberland Black Cap. The leading black raspberry. The fruit is of fine appearance, tastes good, keeps well, and sells well. Every berry grower should have a few Black Caps. (Priced the same as blackberries.)

NEW THORNLESS LOGANBERRY

(Plant Patent 82). A new variety having strong growing, thornless canes. Berries larger than common variety with longer fruiting season. Promises to become an important berry for home planting and commercial use.

1	11	50 to
to 10	to 49	499
Each	\$.25	\$.20

Write for prices on larger quantities.

CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS FOR BERRY PLANTS

Boysenberries, Blackberries, Youngberries and Loganberries. These should be set six feet apart in rows about six feet apart. This planting distance may be varied somewhat to conform to your particular fence if such a planting is desired. The first season's growth should be devoted to securing sturdy plants, and the first canes may be left on the ground if not in the way. After the plants have begun to grow, an application of well-rotted manure is desirable. A second application in the fall will assist the plant toward good production the following season. Berry plants require regular irrigation for best results. Begin to train the vines on fence or trellis as soon as the first strong canes appear from the center of the plants in the second growing season.

Raspberries. Because they make smaller vines, raspberries may be spaced about two feet apart in rows. While a half-dozen plants will suffice for the average family of some varieties, it will take two dozen plants to provide the average family with raspberries. Follow the same general cultural directions as above. It should be noted that raspberries must have careful irrigation throughout the growing season.

Strawberries. Set the plants one foot apart in single or double rows with a furrow between them for irrigation. If bearing during the first season is desired, the runners must be kept picked off. Fertilize the plants after they begin to grow by application in the furrows, and irrigate regularly throughout the growing season.

VEGETABLES ... for All Seasons

ARTICHOKE AND RHUBARB

1 to 10	11 to 49	50 or
Plants	Plants	More
Price	\$.20	\$.15

Globe Artichoke. This is the artichoke of commerce. We supply strong, young suckers capable of producing a good crop of buds the summer following planting. The young plants should be set out about three feet apart each way in loose, fertile soil. Provide regular irrigation and clean cultivation. Care should be taken in cultivating that none of the soil lodge in the crown of the growing plants, as this will lead to suffocation of those parts of the plant from which the young stems arise. The artichoke is a perennial enjoying the mild winters in most sections of California and is capable of producing three or four seasons.

Crimson Winter Rhubarb. This is a vigorous growing variety producing large, succulent stalks throughout the winter. As the production of the large, fleshy leaf stems depends upon the plant-food stored in the roots, careful attention to its culture will reward the home gardener with an abundance of stalks. Cultivate and irrigate regularly and provide an application of fertilizer at least once each season.

ASPARAGUS

White asparagus is produced by ridging the soil above the plants so the shoots will be kept below ground. Plant the crowns in rows about six feet apart with the plants 24 inches apart in the row. They should be set from eight to ten inches deep. They are first covered with only two or three inches of soil and more soil is gradually added as the shoots begin to grow. Do not cut the shoots the first year.

1 to 10	11 to 49	50 or
Plants	Plants	More
Price	\$.03	\$.02½

Mary Washington. The leading commercial variety grown today. Produces large, vigorous, uniform shoots of very good quality. Highly rust resistant.

Palmetto. A variety quite resistant to rust and adapted to nearly all sections. Very early and a heavy yielder.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

FRUIT TREES



The above peach tree is shown pruned for planting. Notice that all of the growth has not been removed from the trunk; that four well-spaced laterals have been preserved as a foundation for the main scaffold branches. In some cases, as with apples, cherries and pears, there are no laterals on the young nursery trees; buds existing between two and three feet above the union are capable of producing lateral branches when the tops are shortened. Care should be taken in shortening the top that several "live" buds are left for this purpose.

See how carefully "Roeding's Quality" trees are graded at our nurseries.
11/16" up 1/2 to 11/16" 3/8 to 1/2" 1/4 to 3/8"



When to Plant. Fruit trees are usually dug in this state in December. They may be planted any time after digging until April. January and February, however, are usually the best planting months, and the earlier trees are put in the ground, the better growth they will usually make the first year.

Treatment When Received. When trees are received from the nursery, unpack them at once, and unless they are to be immediately planted, heel them in by placing the roots in a trench and covering with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. **Do not permit the roots to dry out or freeze.**

Planting the Tree. Dig large holes—at least six inches larger each way than necessary to accommodate the roots. Cut back the ends of roots slightly, and remove entirely any broken roots. **Don't plant too deep.** Leave the bud union showing just above the surface. Fill in with top soil, and firm it well about the roots. If possible, it is an excellent plan to water the tree when planting. After filling the hole about three-fourths full, pour in several gallons of water. When this has soaked away, finish shoveling in the soil, leveling up the ground around the tree.

Don't fail to cut the top back. This is necessary in order to balance the top with the loss of roots which always takes place when a tree is dug from the nursery. If the top is not cut back the result is usually a slow, weak growing tree the first season. If the tree has side branches when received from the nursery, do not remove them all, but leave three or four, shortening them in. (See illustration on left).

Developing the Tree. During May of the first season, select three or four young shoots, properly distributed around the trunk, and rub off all other growth. This will induce a maximum growth of the undisturbed branches. During the following winter, remove all growth of the preceding season except the three or four main branches or "leaders." (See illustration below.) Cut these back, removing from one-third to one-half their growth. During May of the second summer, encourage from one to two shoots coming from each of these main branches, and lightly pinch back other growth. The tree will thus be provided with from five to seven main limbs, and this number is ample. With some varieties, no further cutting back is desirable after these main limbs are formed. In such cases subsequent pruning consists merely of thinning out, where the growth is too thick. With other varieties, it is necessary to continue some cutting back, in order to induce proper branching, and to prevent a too upright growth. It should be kept in mind, however, that heavy pruning on young trees is not conducive to early bearing.

GRAPEVINES

January, February and March are the best months for planting grapevines. The rooted cuttings should be carefully pruned before setting in the ground. Shorten in all roots radiating from the base of the cutting to two or three inches long. Then prune the top of the vine, leaving only one lateral spur with one or two buds. As soon as pruned, the rooted cuttings should be placed in a bucket of water while holes are being dug.

Dig holes large enough to accommodate the vine with six inches to spare all around. Set the plant at a depth that will place the lateral spur two or three inches above ground level and fill in the hole with soil, using top soil first. Settle the soil firmly around the roots of the vine by soaking with water.

When training on a fence or arbor select two strong canes to form the framework of the vine. Laterals produced on these original canes should be pruned to two buds the following winter. Fruit is produced on the canes arising from these buds.

PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

6x 6 feet	1210	22x22 feet	90
8x 8 feet	680	24x24 feet	75
10x10 feet	435	25x25 feet	69
12x12 feet	302	30x30 feet	48
15x15 feet	193	35x35 feet	35
16x16 feet	170	40x40 feet	27
18x18 feet	134	50x50 feet	18
20x20 feet	109	60x60 feet	12

The young tree below has had one season's growth. This picture shows three main scaffold branches selected the previous winter or spring and the two secondary branches allowed to remain on each of the main branches after pruning. All other growth has been pruned off. Careful distribution of branches provides a sturdy foundation for a fine tree capable of maximum production and is well worth extra attention.



EXPORT DEPARTMENT

... Serving the World

To the planter abroad California's variation of climatic and soil conditions is particularly significant. Aware of the varied conditions under which trees and plants are grown in different parts of the world, the California Nursery Company has established its growing grounds at locations where fruit trees, grapevines, roses, bulbs and ornamental plants can be produced under conditions most favorable for each particular type of plant material. This, combined with our extra care at every stage of production, is reflected in the success reported by planters with our nursery stock in all parts of the world. Among the many customers who choose "Roeding's Quality" trees and plants year after year are governmental Departments of Agriculture, official agencies, large growers, and discriminating planters known for their successful operations. Each year during shipping season hundreds of export orders are assembled at our shipping depot. After careful selection, preparation, packing and marking, our Export Department dispatches them by the most rapid and direct route, by rail, steamer, or air line. Our long record of safe deliveries to remote places is extremely important to the planter abroad, for it assures him material in excellent condition for planting.

A Few Lines From Letters Our Customers Send Us

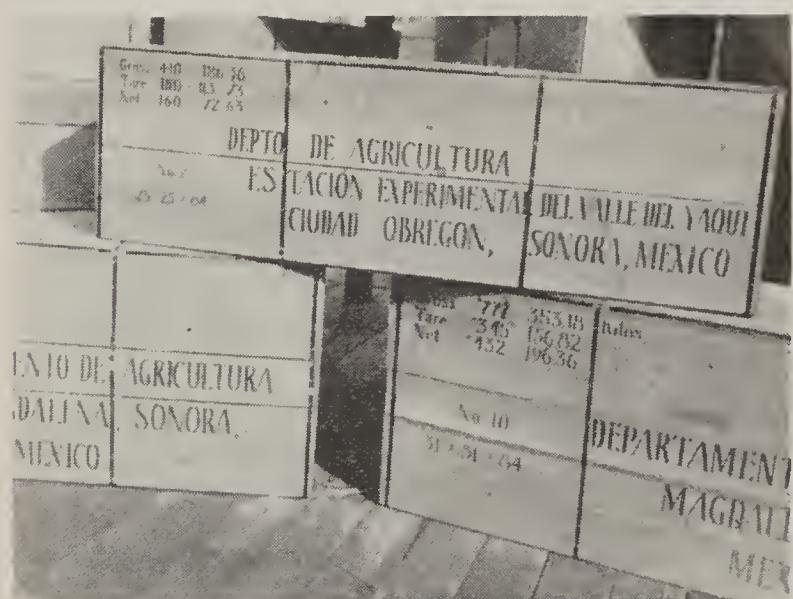
Ecuador: The undersigned Minister of Agriculture hereby certifies: That the shipment of fruit trees from California Nursery Company has arrived in excellent condition. Because of the careful packing only two trees of the total 250 appear to have shown any effects of the long shipment. (signed) Minister of Agriculture—Quito, Ecuador.

Colombia: Your shipment to the National Ministry of Agriculture was received in very good condition, and we are well pleased with this order.

Part of our fleet of trucks employed in handling fruit tree shipments at our shipping depot.



New Zealand: We are pleased to say that the shipment reached us in good condition and the trees are making good growth.



Proper packing insures your order of safe delivery.

Mexico: You will be glad to know that the grapevines obtained from you are making wonderful growth. I have decided to increase the original planting, and am sending you my new order.

China. The order of fruit trees, berry plants and grapevines shipped by you December 15, reached us on March 30, on the Tibetan border. We were anxious lest the stock dry out and die before it reached us, but your packing was so excellent that plenty of moisture was retained and nearly all the stock made a vigorous growth the first year.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Our shipping season begins about January 1, and lasts only until April 1, approximately, of each year. This is our winter season in California, when the fruit trees and other deciduous nursery stock may be safely transplanted. Since hundreds of orders are accumulated throughout the year for shipment during this brief period, it is important to place your order at the earliest possible date, so that stock may be reserved for you. Late orders sometimes find our supplies of the more popular varieties depleted by advance sales.





Dutch Iris from "Roeding Quality" Bulbs



Visit Our Gardens at "BULB TIME"



Daffodil Test Garden

Sight-seeing bus takes visitors through our extensive Growing Grounds and Gardens





Airplane view of our Salesyard, Office, Gardens and Growing Grounds at Niles

THE PAINTING ON *Our Cover . . .*

• The old adobe structure pictured on the cover is reproduced from an oil painting made for us by Maurice Logan, well-known California painter. The original building is located within our grounds at Niles, and was built by Don Jose de Jesus Vallejo more than a century ago during the Spanish period of California's history.

Brother of General Vallejo, Commandante at Sonoma during the historic Bear Flag Rebellion, Don Jose was first Administrator of Mission San Jose following the secularization of the California Missions by the government at Mexico City. Our Niles property was part of the Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda, early-day land grant made to Don Jose and confirmed by Mexico in 1842. Later the Vallejos built a new home near the town of Niles, and the adobe became a dwelling for rancho workers until purchase of the property by the California Nursery Company in 1884. The building forms an interesting link with the colorful days of Spanish occupancy. Now appropriately furnished and used as our "Guest Lodge" historic "Old Adobe" awaits you with its rich tradition of hospitality.



Two views of the Rose Garden



In the gardens
of "Old Adobe"



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SPRAYS, FUNGICIDES, FERTILIZERS

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Bordelo. A fungicide that will effectively control black spot, mildew, curly leaf of peaches, shot hole fungus and similar diseases of plants. Also useful to clear the water in fish-ponds. 8 oz., 35c; 1 pint, 55c.

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10-lb. pkg.	.75
3-lb. pkg.	.30

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5 pounds lime (unslaked)
1/2 pound table salt
1/4 pound sulphur

Mix the dry ingredients, and pour slowly into a pail of water, stirring constantly. The whitewash is applied with a brush and should be the consistency of thick paint.

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George C. Roeding, Jr., President

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